

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain, feed and field seed handling plants.

This Number Contains

1921 Fire Losses and Building Statistics

Managers of Insolvent Elevators Liable

Chart Showing Decline in Prices of Building Material

"Corriente"—a New Oat from Luther Burbank

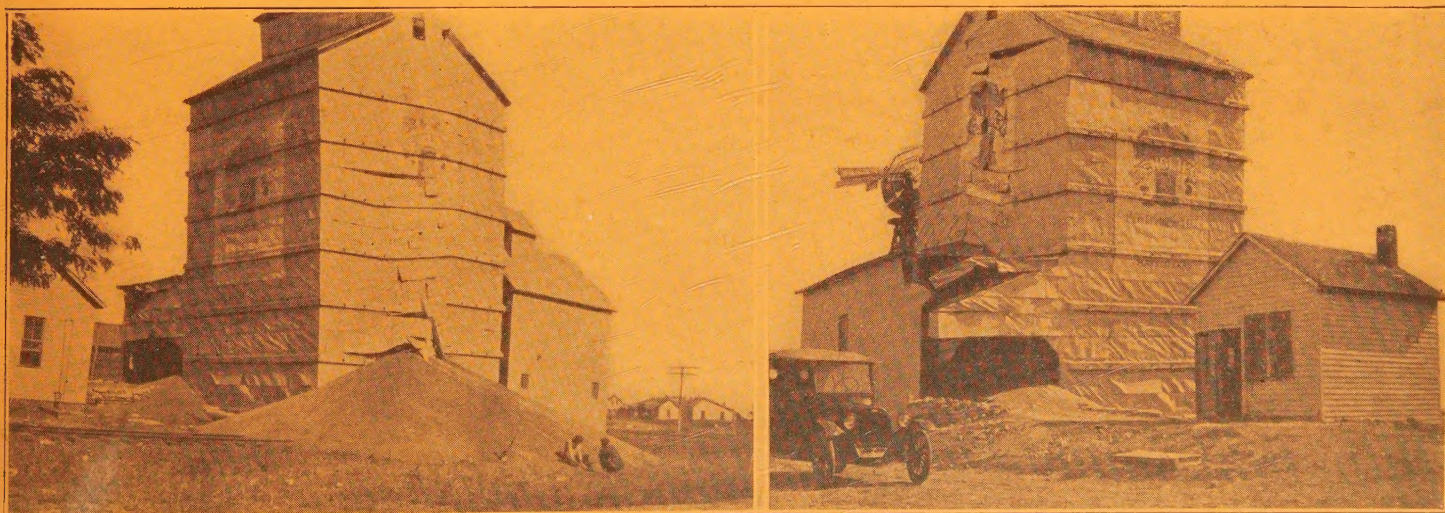
Advanced Ideas in Construction of Country Elevators

Increasing Ground Rentals

Elevator Screenings as Fuel

Delay Claims Need Not Be Filed Within Six Months

Machine for Exterminating Weeds and Insects from Fields



Grain Storehouses can not be expected to carry a heavy load of grain unless properly designed and strongly constructed.

Buffalo

The Active Market

ALL Western Roads converge here, either directly, or through their connections.

ALL Eastern Roads are available, through Eastern trunk lines and connections.

ITS weighing and inspection departments are unexcelled for promptness and efficiency.

ITS elevator facilities are vastly superior to those of any market East of Chicago.

SHIP to any of the firms whose names appear below. All are reliable.



Lewis Grain Corporation,
Ship Buffalo—Consign to Lewis

Whitney & Gibson,
Consignments. Our Specialty,
Wheat

Taylor & Bournique Co.,
Grain Commission

Globe Grain Co., Inc.,
Receivers and Shippers

Sunset Feed & Grain Co., Inc.,
Receivers and Shippers

Electric Grain Elevator Co., The
Consignments

Harold, A. W.,
Grain—Barley a Specialty

Watkins Grain Co.,
Consignments

McConnell Grain Corporation,
Commission Merchants

Seymour-Wood Grain Co.,
Consignments

Ratcliffe, S. M.,
Commission Merchant

The Townsend-Ward Co.,
Grain Merchandising and
Consignments

Armour Grain Co.,
Grain Merchants

McKillen, Inc., J. G.,
Receivers and Shippers

Davis, Inc., A. C.,
Grain Commission

Pratt & Co.,
Receivers and Shippers

Burns Grain Co.,
Grain Commission

Churchill Grain & Seed Co., The
Receivers and Shippers

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Early Grain & Elvtr. Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone & Co., Lester, wholesale grain.*

ATCHISON, KANS.

Moore-Lawless Grain Co., consgts., futures, pvt. wires.*

ATLANTA, GA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Haym & Sims, successors to
Gregg & Son, J., wholesale brokers, grain, hay.*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Baltimore Grain Co., grain receivers, exporters.*
Dennis & Co., grain merchants.*
England & Co., Inc., Chas., grain, hay.*
Fahey & Co., John T., grain receivers and exporters.*
Gill & Fisher, receivers and shippers.*
Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters.*
Hax & Co., G. A., grain, hay, seeds.*
Jones & Co., H. C., receivers, shippers, exporters.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*
Robinson & Jackson, grain commission merchants.*
Steen & Bro., E., grain receivers and exporters.*

BEAVER, OKLA.

Horne Grain Co., Texas wheat, barley, milo.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Birmingham Grain Co., grain, feed, flour.*
Hemphill & Co., R. C., mdse. & grain brokers.*
Montgomery Brokerage Co., grain, gr. pdts., hay, mdse.
Western Grain Co., mfrs. mxd. feed, crn. meal, grits.*

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Hasenwinkle Grain Co., brokers of country grain.

BOSTON, MASS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Beuzaquin, Matthew D., grain brokerage commission.* Harris & Haynes, wholesale—brokers—grain.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.

Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Burs Grain Co., grain commission.*
Churchill Grain & Seed Co., receivers, shippers.*
Davis, Inc., A. C., grain.*
Doerty-Bellworth Co., Inc., brokerage commission.*
Electric Grain Elevator Co., consignments.*
Globe Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*
Harold, A. W., grain, barley a specialty.*
Lewis Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*
McConnell Grain Corporation, commission merchants.*
McKillean, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.*
Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.*
Ratcliffe, S. M., commission merchant.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*
Sunset Grain & Feed Co., grain & feed.*
Taylor & Bournique Co., grain merchants.*
Traders & Producers Supply Co., millfeeds a specialty.*
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.*
Watkins Grain Co., consignments.*
Whitney & Gibson, consignments.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Cairo Grain Commission Co., consignments.*
Halliday Elevator Co., grain dealers.*
Lynch Grain Co., grain dealers.*
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CARROLLTON, MO.

Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Cedar Rapids Grain Co., corn and oats.*
Gifford Grain Co., grain and grain products.*
King Wilder Grain Co., grain shippers.*

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Board of Trade Members.

Hood Feed Co., flour, feeds, field seeds.

*Member Grain Dealers National Association.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Anderson & Co., W. P., grain commission merchants.*
Armour Grain Co., grain buyers.*
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Freeman & Co., Henry H., grain, hay, straw.*
Gerstenberg & Co., commission merchants.*
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Hitch & Carder, commission merchants.*
Hoit & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.*
Leland & Co., E. F., grain and seeds.*
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.*
Mumford & Co., W. R., grain, hay, millstuffs.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Paynter, H. M., grain and field seeds.*
Pope & Eckhardt Co., grain and seeds.*
Press & Co., W. G., grain, provisions, stocks, etc.*
Requa Bros., wheat a specialty.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Savers Grain Co., consignments.*
Schiffin & Co., P. H., commission.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Somers, Jones & Co., grain and field seeds.*
Udike Grain Co., consignments.*

CINCINNATI, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.*
Gale Grain Co., The A. C., receivers & shippers.*

CLEVELAND, O.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Bailey, E. I., grain and millfeed.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Gates Elevator Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*
Strauss & Co., H. M., receivers, shippers hay & grain.*

COLBY, KANSAS.

Harris & Haynes, wholesale—brokers—grain.

CLOVIS, N. MEX.

Western Elvtr. Co., The, recvrs.-shprs., hdqtrs. kafir-milo.*

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DALHART, TEXAS.

Kinard Grain Co., J. C., wholesale grain & hay.*

DECATUR, ALA.

Decatur Coal & Mfg. Co., grain and feedstuffs.*
Lyle-Taylor Grain Co., whlse. grain, hay, feeds.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*

DENVER, COLG.

Grain Exchange Members.

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Ashcraft Grain Co., S. B., wholesale grain.*
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
Crescent Flour Mills Co., The, merchant millers.*
Denver Elevator, wholesale grain, flour, millfeed.*
Farmers Elevator Co., The, H. F. Rover, Mgr.*
Gallagher Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Houlton Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.*
McCaull-Dinsmore Co., wholesaler and commission.*
Moore-Lawless Grain Co., private wires to all markets.*
PHELPS Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*
Summit Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.*

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.

Des Moines Elvtr. & Gr. Co., oats a specialty.*
Marshall Hall Grain Co., grain commission.*
Taylor & Patton Co., corn and oats.*

DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.

Dumont, Roberts & Co., receivers, shippers.*
Huston, C. R., grain and hay.*
Lapham & Co., J. S., receivers & shippers.*
Lichterberg & Sor., oats, corn, hay, straw.*
Simmons & Co., F. J., grain and hay.*
Swift Grain Co., consign or ask for bid.*

DODGE CITY, KANSAS.

Hillyer Grain Co., grain.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Dorsey Grain Co., merchants—commission, consignments.
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*

GREAT FALLS, MONTANA.

Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., grain dealers.*

GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

HAMBURG, IOWA.

Sullivan & McBride S. & G. Co., red cob fodder corn.

HASTINGS, NEBR.

Koehler-Twidale Elevator Co., grain dealers.*
Sexton, C. R., grain.*

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

Merchants Grocery Co., whlse. grocers, grain, fd., fr.

HILLSBORO, KANSAS.

Hillsboro Roller Mills, gr. dlrs., fr., chick feed.

HOUSTON, TEX.

Gulf Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Central Grain Co., The, buyers for mills.*
Farmers Co-op. Com. Co., commission merchants.*
Goffe & Carkner, private wire.*
Hayes Grain Co., John, grain merchants.*
Hutchinson Grain Co., grain merchants.*
McClure Grain Co., J. B., buyers and sellers.*
Midwest Grain Co., The, shippers.*
Moore Grain Co., consignments—buyers of grain.*
Producers Grain Co., The, milling wheat.*
Southwest Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Union Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., grain commission merchants.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members.

Anderson & Mercer, grain commission & consignments.*
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.*
Hayward-Rich Grain Co., grain commission.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

JACKSON, MICH.

Bartlett & Co., J. E., salvage grain buyers & sellers.*
Wagner-White Co., track buyers-sellers, grain-feed.*

JACKSON, MISS.

Field Co., Robt., succ. to P. L. Brittain Co.*
Royal Feed & Mfg. Co., mixed feed mfrs.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, milo.*
Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*
Croysdale Grain Co., commission merchants.*
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.*
Denton Kuhn Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Grain Co., commissions.*
Federal Grain Co., receivers, shippers.*
(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

KANSAS CITY, MO., (Continued)

Frisco Elevators Co., grain merchants.
Goffe & Carkner, grain commission.*
Hall-Baker Grain Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Miller Grain Co., S. H., consignments.
Moore-Lawless Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.*
Roehen Grain Co., E. B., consignments.
Root Grain Co., consignments and futures.*
Secular Bishop Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Simonds, Shields, Lonsdale Grain Co., grain.*
Terminal Elevators, receivers, shippers.*
Twidale-Wright Grain Co., consignment futures.
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LAWRENCE, KANS.

Underwood & Sons, J., grain, feed, seeds.

LIBERAL, KANS.

Light Grain & Mfg. Co., mill pdts., kafir, milo.
Vickers Grain & Seed Co., grain and field seeds.

LINCOLN, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Lincoln Grain Co., grain merchants.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.

Caple & Stockton, hay, grain, feed.
Davis, S. P., Est. 1893, grain, flour, cottonseed meal.*
Farmer Wilson Co., brokers, hay, grain, mill feed.*
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain, mill feed.*
Wilson Co., John R., grain brokers.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.

Bingham-Hewett Gr. Co., receivers-shippers of grain.*
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Fruechtenicht, Henry, grain, feed, hay.*
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Verhoeff & Co., H., receivers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co. grain and hay brokers.

M'KINNEY, TEXAS.

Reinhart & Company, wheat, corn, oats, maize.*

MARSHALL, MO.

Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Browne, Walter M., broker & com. consignments.*
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*
Clark-Burke & Co., grain and hay.*
Cook, L. P., receiver and shipper.
Davis & Andrews Co., grain, mixed feed.*
Denyven & Co., brokers and commission.*
Edgar-Morgan Co., mixed feed manufacturers.
International Sugar Feed Co., feed mfrs. and grain.
Lovitt & Co., L. B., cottonseed and peanut products.
Marshall Brokerage Co., strictly brokerage.
Mississippi Elevator Co., grain dealers, feed mfrs.
Pease & Dwyer, grain, mixed feed.*
Quaker Oats Co., feed & cereal mfrs.
Royal Feed & Milling Co., mixed feed mfrs.*
Sessum Grain Co., grain, mixed feed.*
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, mill feed.*
Wade & Sons, Inc., John, grain, feed, flour.*

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Board of Trade Members.

Lyon & Co., A. J., whole. gro., grain, feed.
Meyer Bros., wholesale groc., grain, feed.
Sturgis Co., grain dealers, mixed feed mfrs.*
Threefoot Bros. & Co., whole. grain, feed, flr., gro.*

MIDDLEPOINT, OHIO.

Pollock Grain Co., grain, hay, straw, ear corn.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Cargill Commission Co., grain commission.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Hankinson & Co., H. L., grain commission.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., (Continued)

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers & shippers.*
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.*
McCrill Dinsmore Co., consignments solicited.*
Seidl, Frank J., all grains and feeds.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Sterling Grain Co., receivers and shippers, all grains.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*
Welch Co., E. L., mill oats and screenings.*

MOULTRIE, GA.

Delay, A. J., flour and grist mill.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Grain Exchange Members.

Allen Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Allfeed Milling Co., feed manufacturers.
Kerr, S. S., receiver and shipper.*
Tennessee Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Tyner & Co., John A., receivers and shippers.*

NEWARK, N. J.

Smith & Wallace Co., J. C., receivers, shippers.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, potatoes.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Board of Trade Members.

Anderson & Jackson, Inc., exporters of grain.*
Barr, R. J., grain exporter.*
Fox Co., C. B., exporters.*
Gibbons, J. T., gr. dealers, mixed fd. mfrs., expts.
Matthews Sons, Geo. B., mill feed manufacturers.
Nathan & Pettis, fudg. agt. & expt. fght. broker.*
Neumond, Inc., K. & E., dirs. & expts. in fd. articles.
Richeson Co., Inc., W. L., expt. shpg., fgt. bkg. & fg.*
Rodd & Co., Chas. M., gr. brokers & fudg. agents.*
Waterman & Co., J. S., gr., flour & fd. bkrs., flr. jobs.*

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
Knight & Company, commission merchants.*
Therrien, A. F., broker.

NORFOLK, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Cherokee Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Conyers Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Lang Grain Co., J. H., prompt and efficient service.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Marshall Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.*
Moore, George L., grain merchant.*
Okla. City M. & E. Co., grain merchants, millers.*
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., brokers.*
Scannell-Winters Grain Co., grain and feed.*
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Stowers Grain Co., W. E., commission merchants.*
Strader Alexander Co., grain, hay, feed.*
White Grain Co.*

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Butler Welsh Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Holmquist Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*
Maney Grain Co., The, consignments.*
Miller Wilson Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Roberts Grain Co., Geo. A., grain merchants.*
Stockham Grain Co., E., commission merchants.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., grain commission.*
Updike Grain Co., consignments.*

OTTAWA, KANS.

Ross Milling Co., The, millers, hard wheat flour.

PAMPA, TEXAS.

McMurtry Grain Co., L. C., wheat, kafir, milo.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bartlett Co., S. C., grain commission.
Bowen Grain Co., H. D., receivers & shippers.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Harrison, Ward & Co., receivers & shippers.*
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
McFadden & Co., G. C., consignments.*
Milcs, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*

PEORIA, ILL., (Continued)

Mueller Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., receivers & shippers.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Delp Grain Co., E. E., grain and millfeeds.*
Dunwoody Co., E. L., flour, grain, feed.*
Miller & Sons, L. F., grain, seeds, hay.*
Richardson Bros., grain, flour, millfeeds.*
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Rogers & Co., E. L., hay, straw, grain, feed.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*
Young & Co., S. H., wheat, corn, oats.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Ailen & Co., H. S., grain and hay.*
Burson Grain Co., C. G., recvr., shprs.-commission.*
Elwood & Co., R. D., hay and grain.*
Foster Co., C. A., grain merchants.
Geidel & Leubin, grain and hay.
Hardman & Daker, grain, hay, millfeed.*
Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
Heck & Co., W. F., grain, hay, millfeed.*
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., grain and hay.*
Smith & Co., J. W., grain merchants.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Samuel, grain and hay.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyer, all markets.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Pacific Coast Elevator Co., grain.
Pacific Grain Co., grain exporters.*

PUEBLO, COLO.

McClelland Met'l I. & R. Co., grain, hay and feed.*

QUINTER, KANSAS.

Jones-Rogers Grain Co., brokers.

RICHMOND, VA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Beveridge & Co., S. T., grain, hay, feeds, seeds.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Dailey Bros., Inc., receivers and shippers.*

SAGINAW, MICH.

Saginaw Milling Co., flour, feed, hay, grain.*

SALINA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Baber Grain, Feed & Seed Co., grains, feed, seeds.
Bossemeyer Grain Co., The Paul, grain merchants.*
Richter Grain Co., wheat, coarse grains & millfeed.*
Rickel, E. L., grain receiver and shipper.
Service Grain Co., grain, feed, grain products.*
Weber Flour Mills Corp., millers, exporters, grain dirs.*

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Utah-Idaho Bkg. Co., whole. grain, hay, flour, feed.*

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Aunt Jimema Mills Co., A. J., hominy feed.
Button-Simmons Grain Co., grain commission.*
Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*
Herries-Yancey Grain Co., commission merchants.*
Marshall Hall Grain Co., consignments solicited.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

King, Douglas W., wheat, corn-brok., Texas R. Oats.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Annan Burg G. & M. Co., flour, grain, millfeed.*
Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., recvrs., grain, hay, seeds.*
Bushfield Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*
Dreyer Commission Co., feedingsuffs, grain, seeds.*
Elmore Schultz Gr. Co., receivers and shippers grain.*
Goffe & Carkner Co., grain commission.*
Graham & Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Marshall Hall Grain Co., grain commissions.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
Toberman, Mackey & Co., grain, hay, seeds.*

SEDALIA, MO.

Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.
Button Co., L. C., grain commission.*
McCaull Dinsmore Co., commission.*
Terminal Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*
Rumsey & Co., receivers of consignments.*
Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

Burke Grain Co., grain merchants.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*

STERLING, COLO.

Moore, James A., grain dealer.

TAMPA, FLA.

Bonsacker Bros., brokers, grain, hay, feed, flour.*

THOMASVILLE, GA.

Burch & Son, W. H., corn millers.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Produce Exchange Members.

De Vore & Co., H. W., grain and seeds.*
King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.*
Morehouse & Co., wholesale grain and seeds.
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*

TOLEDO, OHIO, (Continued).

Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
Young Grain Co., grain.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*
Golden Belt Grain & Elevator Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Topeka Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, mill & ctn. feed.*

TULIA, TEXAS.

Cowan Grain Co., W. C., wheat, oats, maize, kafir.*

TURON, KANS.

Turon Mill & Elevator Co., corn, wheat, millfeed, flour.

WASECA, MINN.

McPeak Co., W. L., feed mfrs., grain merchants.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wilkins-Rogers Mfg. Co., Inc., receivers and shippers.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.
Baker-Evans Grain Co., milling and export wheat.*
Beyer Grain Co., consignments and mill orders.*
Blood Grain Co., I. H., consignments, mill orders.*
Claiborne Commission Co., commission merchants.*
Clark Grain Co., C. M., all kinds grain and feed.*
Craig Grain Co., J. W., consignments and mill orders.*
Foot Grain Co., consignments.
Hall Baker Grain Co., exporters.

WICHITA, KANS., (Continued).

Hayes Grain Co., John, Okla.-Kan., wheat for mills.
Hipple Grain Co., consignments.
Kansas Flour Mills Co., receivers and shippers.
Kramer Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Linton-Christy Grain Co., strictly brokerage & comm.*
Norris Grain Co., exporters.
Raymond Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Gr. Co., exporters.
Smith Elevator Co., milling & export wheat.
Stevens-Scott Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Strong Trading Co., wholesale grain and feed.*
Terminal Elevators, exporters.
Wallingford Bros., receivers and shippers.*
Wichita Flour Mills Co., millers and grain merchants.
Wichita Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wichita Terminal Elev. Co., general elevator business.*

WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS.

Mytinger Grain Co., J. C., grain, feed, seeds.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., whlrs. gr. and seeds.*

WINFIELD, KANS.

Daves & Daves, red mlg. wheat, mill feed.*

WOODWARD, OKLA.

Sharon Grain Co., wholesale grain.

*Member Grain Dealers National Association.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.

Terminal Elevator Capacity 700,000 Bu.
We specialize in Oats and High Grade
Corn, Oats sacked for Southern Trade.
HUBBELL BLDG. DES MOINES, IOWA

TAYLOR & PATTON CO.

Terminal elevator capacity
250,000 bushels. Buyers and
shippers of Corn and Oats.
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Designed especially to reduce telegraph tolls, to prevent expensive errors and to protect the business of grain dealers and millers. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Includes Supplement of code words for the new Federal wheat, corn and oats grades.

Code is 4½x7 inches, printed on policy bond, bound in black flexible leather. Price \$3.00.

You can greatly reduce your telegraph tolls by using the Universal. Try it.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

THE DIXIE MILLER

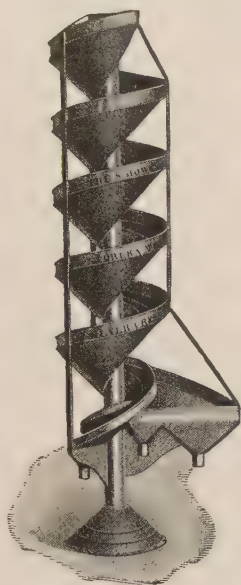
A Monthly Journal
Devoted to Milling,
Flour, Grain

Established 1893

Subscription Price \$1.00 a Year

Sample copy furnished to interested parties upon request

ATLANTA, GA.



"Eureka"

MUSTARD SEED SEPARATOR

Conceded to be the most ingenious thing ever invented for removing mustard from screenings, grain and seeds.

**Automatic
No Moving Parts**

**Operates on the
Gravity Principle**

**Self-Acting
Requires No Power**

Sold at such a low price that it actually pays for itself in a few weeks.

READ THIS:

Gentlemen—I have O. K'd the bill for Mustard Seed Cleaner. It is surely a dandy little machine, and does the work to perfection. Wishing you success, I am yours truly,

STAR & CRESCENT MILLING CO.
W. W. SOPHER, Supt.,

Chicago, Ill.

We'll test your samples and show you something interesting

S. HOWES COMPANY, Inc. Silver Creek, N. Y.

European Branch: 64 Mark Lane, London, England



TRUCK DUMP

Like All Weller Equipment
— BUILT FOR SERVICE —

*Easily Installed
Simple in Operation*

Mechanism in Full View of Operator.

Worm Gear on Hoisting Shaft Gives Positive Lock at Any Point.

No Brakes, Hydraulic Pumps or Air Chambers Required.

Can Be Attached to Line Shafting or Operated by Motor or Gas Engine.

Send for Circular 107B.

WELLER MFG. CO.

Main Office and Works: 1820-1856 No. Kostner Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

ACCOUNTBOOKS FOR GRAIN DEALERS

GRAIN RECEIVING BOOK Form 12 AA is designed to facilitate keeping a record of weights and number of bushels in wagon loads of grain received.

Each page is 8¼x14 inches, and at top of the 11 columns are printed Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount and Remarks.

Each page has spaces for 40 wagon loads and each book has 160 pages or spaces for records of 6,500 loads. The book is well printed, ruled on ledger paper, and substantially bound in full heavy canvas covers. Weighs 2¼ lbs.

GRAIN SHIPPING BOOK Form 14 AA is designed to facilitate recording sales, shipments and returns from the shipments made. Its use will save much time and book work. The pages are 10¼x16¼ inches, used double. The left-hand pages are ruled for information regarding **Sales and Shipments**; the right-hand pages for **Returns**. Under **Sales** the column headings are Date, Amount Sold, Price, Grain, Terms. Under **Shipments** are Date, Car Number and Initial. Our Weights in Bushels, Grade, Route, Rate. Under **Returns** are Destination, Grade, Difference, Bushels Over, Short, Gross Proceeds, Freight, Over, Short, Commissions, Other Charges, Total Charges, Net Proceeds, Drafts, Remarks.

The book contains 76 double pages, with room for records of 2,250 cars, is printed on linen ledger, well bound in heavy canvas covers with keratol corners. Weighs 4 lbs.

COMPLETE SET FOR \$6.25

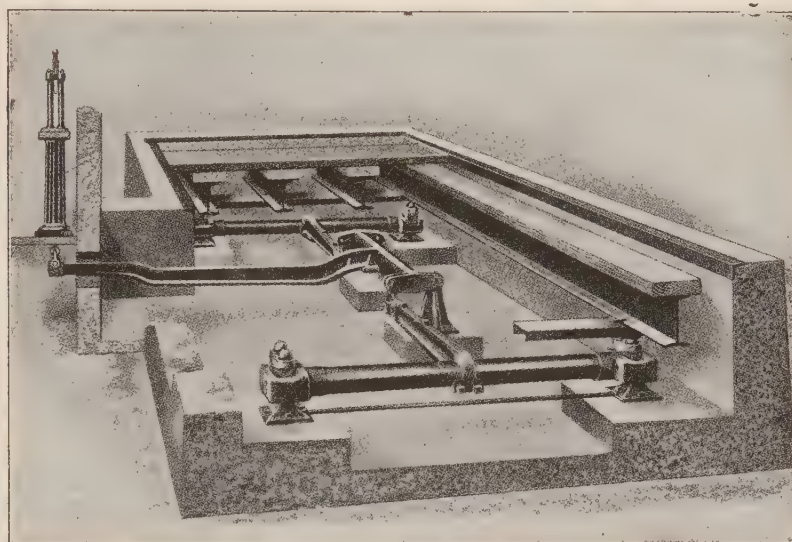
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

305 So. La Salle Street, Chicago.

Howe Ball Bearing Auto Truck and Wagon Scales

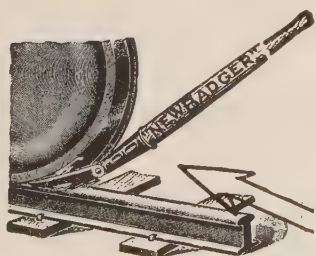
The cut below shows our **Special 10-Ton Auto Truck and Wagon Scale** for Country Elevators and Coal Yards. Platform 16x8 and Full **Heavy Steel Four I Beam Construction**, with Angle Iron Outside Frame.

H
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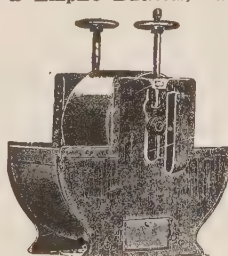
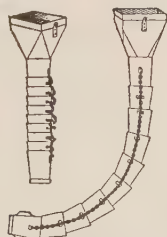


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Over **200** of these Special Scales sold in Nebraska and Iowa in 1920. Send for this list. Write users and get their opinions of this **Special Scale**.



Minneapolis V Buckets
Salem & Empire Buckets, Large Stock



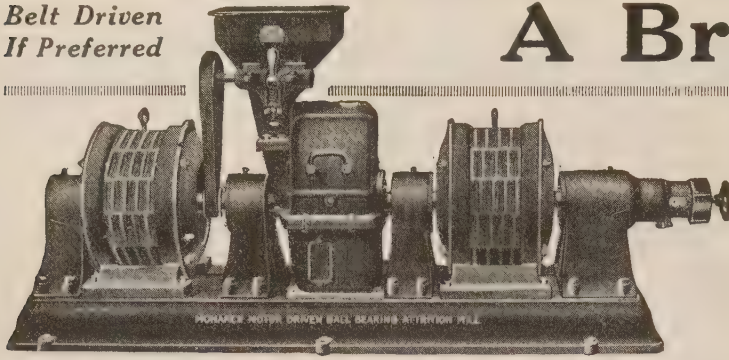
Dust Protectors



Complete stocks of all kinds of Pulleys, Belting, Sprockets, Loading Spouts, Grain Spouting and everything for a complete elevator. Write us.

AMERICAN SUPPLY & MACHINERY CO.
O M A H A 1102 Farnam Street N E B R .

*Belt Driven
If Preferred*



MONARCH BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

A Brute for Work

BIG capacity with a minimum of power—that's the reputation of the Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill.

Start it going, pull the slide in the feed spout, and—**watch results.** In comparison with the amount of power consumed, the number of bushels ground per hour will surprise you.

The Monarch is a brute for work. When given an unusually heavy load, instead of balking or stalling it shows real mettle. It rises to the occasion with remarkable efficiency.

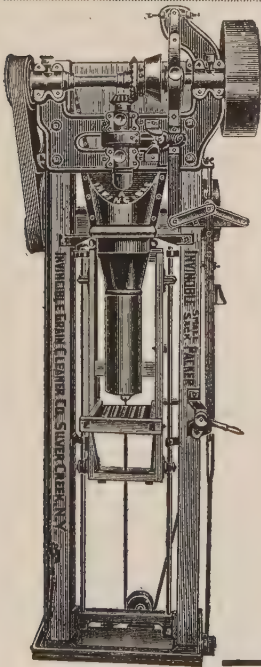
Other merits and advantages, of which there are several, are described in Catalogue D 120. Send for a copy.

SPROUT, WALDRON & COMPANY, 1202 Sherman St., MUNCY, PENNA.

The Monarch Mill Builders

KANSAS CITY OFFICE:
102 New England Building

CHICAGO OFFICE:
No. 9 South Clinton Street



THE INVINCIBLE "STYLE A" Rapid Sack Packer Is in Class "A"

Packs fast and accurately, Flour, Meal, Self-Raising Mixtures.

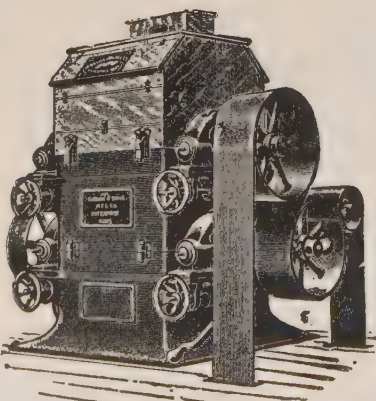
Invincible Special Clutch and Automatic Brake on Auger Shaft.

It cuts the cost of packing small sacks or cartons.

Capacity range 2 to 24 pounds.

The Invincible Grain Cleaner Company

Silver Creek, N. Y.



More Profits

The elevator owner who installs a feed mill in his elevator puts himself in line for more profits. No other sideline is as profitable. Your farmer patrons must have feed for stock. Are you going to let them go to your competitor? Drop us a line asking for further particulars regarding a feed mill for your elevator.

J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

Enterprise, Kansas

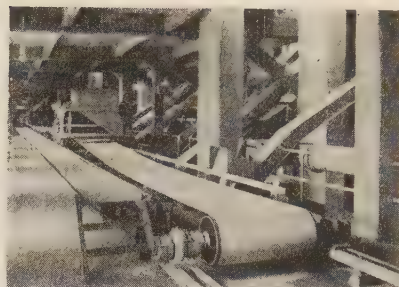
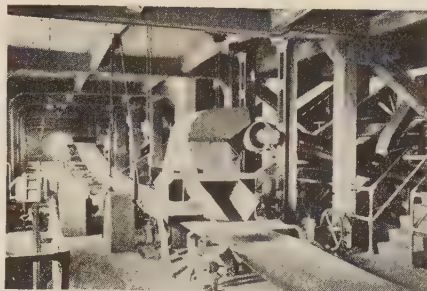
Grain Shipping Ledger

Form 24. An indexed shipping ledger for keeping a perfect record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and name indexed. The pages are 10½x15½ inches, used double.

The book contains 100 double pages. The best linen ledger paper is used. The regular ledger index in front will accommodate all names necessary. The book is tight bound in heavy cloth covers with leather back and corners. Price, \$4.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
305 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.

WEBSTER Grain Elevator Machinery



The biggest users in the world of Elevating, Conveying and Transmission Machinery for grain handling have repeatedly installed Webster Machinery.

In smaller plants, where effective equipment is fully as important, Webster Machinery holds the same prominent place.

When planning new structures, repairs or extensions, call upon our experienced engineers, who are ready to make recommendations based upon your requirements.

The WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY

Chicago, Ill.

Tiffin, O.

Michigan City, Ind.

Sales Offices in Principal Cities

OUR IMPROVED

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

" B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

" C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

" D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

" E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon. You tear out the original to send to the claim agent, and the carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price \$2.00.

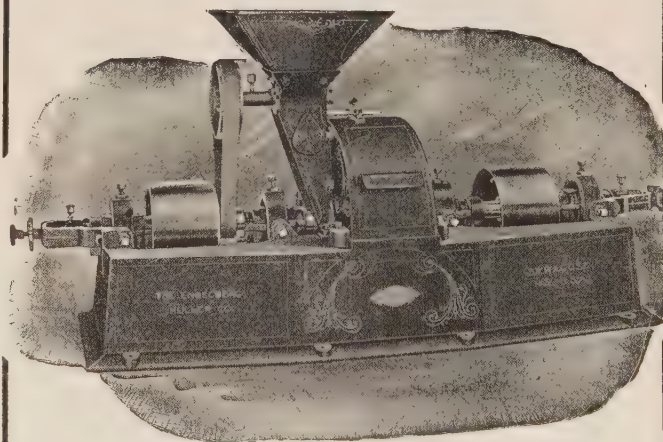
Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

You Cannot Judge A Mill by the Advertised Description



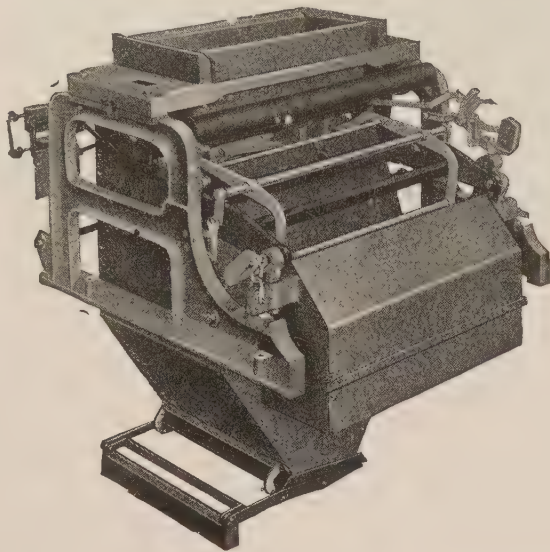
If you are interested to know why our "HALSTEAD" has larger capacity; does better work with less power, at about one-half upkeep expense, and original cost of Mill from 40% to 60% less than other mills, write us for catalogue.

THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.

831 W. Fayette Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Entirely Self-Operating
Self-Loading Self-Adjusting
Self-Registering
Choke Proof and Grain Tight



The New Richardson All Automatic Grain Shipping Scale

A user writes:—

June 14, 1921.

"For your information would say that our scale has been installed since July, 1912. It has never been repaired in all these years and right now it will weigh within 100 lbs. of Terminal weights wherever we ship."

A NEW RICHARDSON
*is a Safe Investment
for the Country Shipper*

Richardson Scale Company

Passaic, New Jersey

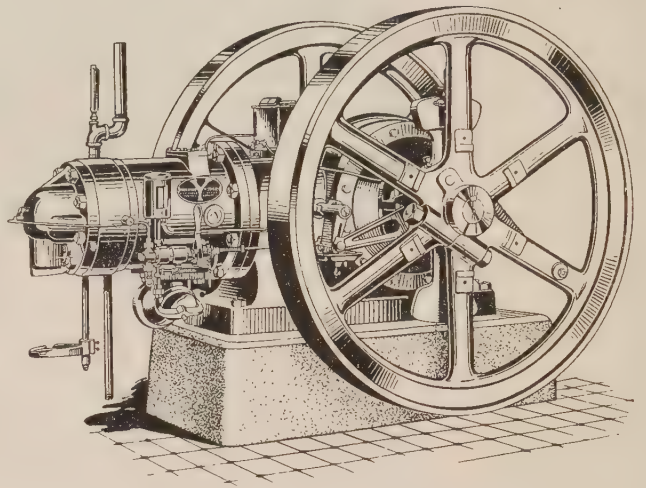
Chicago

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FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Y" Oil Engines



**Cut Power
Costs -- Use
Fuel Oils**

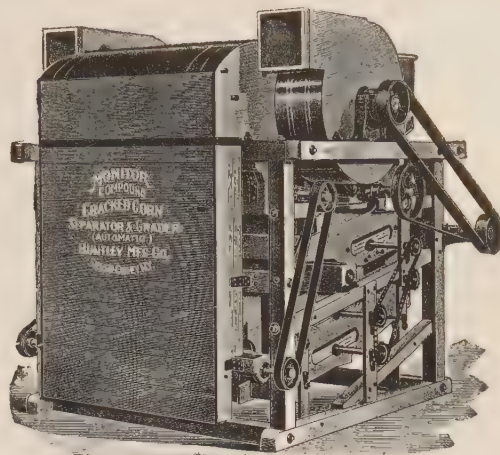
"Y" Engine power in your elevator will help you keep the grain moving. Unfailing low cost power from fuel oils—easily obtained and easily stored.

"Y" Engines, 10 H.P. to 300 H.P., are simple and rugged in construction—easy to start and operate. They require no attention while running—no high engineering skill to operate—any good workman can turn on the fuel and shut it off when the day's work is done—and that's all that is necessary to get a full day's economical power service from the "Y."



An investigation of "Y" Engine performance will be a big step toward lowering the cost of your elevator operation.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO
Engines — Motors — Scales — Light Plants — Feed Grinders, Etc.



There is no better way in which to utilize that space in your house in which a cleaner can be set, than by placing a MONITOR Combined Corn and Small Grain Separator. With that machine in position, you are fitted for all grains as they come, corn and cob mixed from the sheller, recleaning corn, wheat, oats, etc. The screens are always in position in the machine. Instead of changing screens, you change the position of a switch—the machine does the rest. It's a worth while model and is being adopted in every section.

Canadian Plant,
Huntley Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Tillsonburg, Ont.

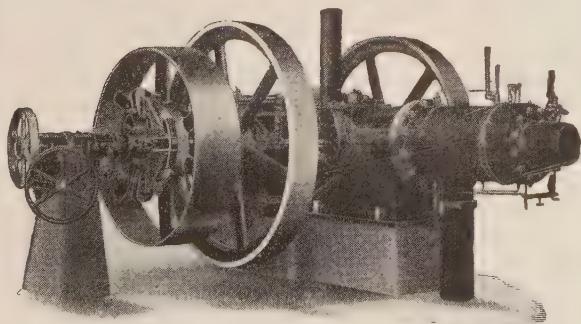
HUNTLEY MFG. CO.

Department B
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

In writing, mention department

MUNCIE

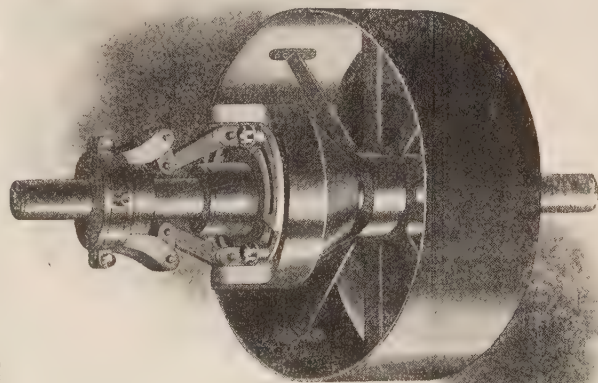
Heavy Duty
Oil Engine



USE CRUDE OIL AND FUEL OIL
Reduce Your Fuel Bill 80 Percent
Sizes 10 to 250 H. P.

MUNCIE OIL ENGINE CO.
MUNCIE, IND., U.S.A.

Branches: Atlanta, Ga. Dallas, Tex. Export Dept.
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"Peerless" Friction Clutches

HAVE STOOD THE TEST FOR YEARS
and we can assure you complete satisfaction

Write us for circular and prices

OUR STOCK OF SUPPLIES
FOR MILLS and ELEVATORS
IS ALWAYS COMPLETE

ESSMUELLER MILL FUR. CO.
1216-1224 So. 8th St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dust Collectors



alone do not prevent explosions in Elevators, but

DAY

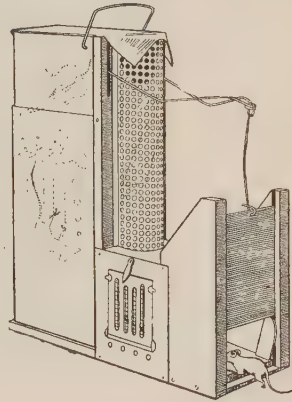
Dust Collecting Systems do when properly installed.

The Day Company

1006 Lyndale Avenue N.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Rough on Rats



is putting it mild when you use "PEERLESS" EVERSET Traps. Peerless Automatic Rat and Mouse Traps are not only SANITARY but rapid exterminators saving their cost in a very short time.

No cats or dogs to feed. No poisons, No danger to children, grown ups, poultry or live stock.

Ask the following well known firms their opinion. They use them by the dozen:—

Quaker Oats Co.
National Biscuit Co.
Armour Grain Co.
Washburn, Crosby Co.
Albert Dickinson Co.
J. Rosenbaum Grain Co.
Northrup-King & Co.
Nathan Grain Co.
Park and Pollard Co.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

No renewal costs on Peerless Traps. First Cost is the Last.

Rat Trap Price \$8.50 Each.

Mouse Trap Price \$3.00 Each.

Special 10% cash discount on 3 or more.

Automatic Trap Co. Inc. Como Building
Chicago, Illinois

Fabricated Steel Products

We specialize on FABRICATED STEEL PRODUCTS and are equipped to furnish steel plate products such as tanks, hoppers, stacks, conveyors, chutes, pipe, elevator legs, coal mine equipment, cement and concrete sheet steel forms promptly. Let us estimate on your requirements.

Corrugated Sheets Erected

We are specialists in furnishing and erecting ROOFING & SIDING of galvanized, painted or zinc sheets, corrugated or formed. Our mechanics are experts—they know how. Let us figure on your erection, no matter where located.

Our complete stock of galvanized, black, blue annealed sheet steel and zinc enable us to give immediate attention to all orders and inquiries received.

The Sykes Company

930 West 19th Place, Chicago, Ill.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books
Attrition Mill
Bag Closing Machine
Bags and Burlap
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Car Loader
Car Mover
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Clover Huller
Coal Conveyor
Conveying Machinery
Distributor
Dockage Tester
Dump { Auto Truck
Wagon
Dust Collector
Dust Protector
Elevator Brooms
Elevator Leg
Elevator Paint
Feed Mill
Fire Barrels
Fire Extinguishers
Grain Driers
Grain Tables

Herringbone Reduction Gears
Lightning Rods
Manlift
Moisture Testers
Mustard Seed Separator
Oat Bleachers and Purifiers
Oat Clipper
Painting or Repairing
Pneumatic Conveying Equip'm't
Portable Elevator

Power { Kerosene Engine
Gas Engine
Motors

Power Shovel
Railroad Claim Books
Renewable Fuse
Rolls for Cracking Corn
Sample Envelopes
Scales
Scale Tickets
Scarifying Machine
Self Contained Flour Mill
Separator
Sheller
Sieves

Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Steel

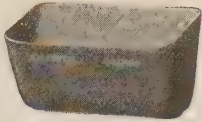
Silent Chain Drive
Spouting
Storage Tanks
Testing Apparatus
Transmission Machinery
Transmission Rope

or anything used in a grain elevator.

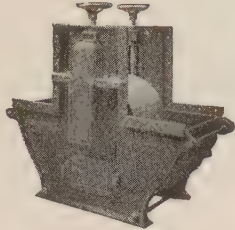
Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago

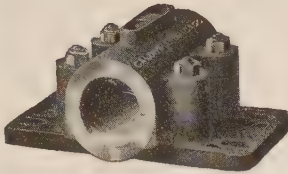


CALDWELL SERVICE



HALF a million dollars worth of well selected stock, constantly maintained, and an organization keyed up to the theory that plant efficiency is measured by the number of orders shipped on the day of receipt, accounts for Caldwell service.

If you need gears, sprockets, transmission machinery, Helicoid Conveyor or any of the Caldwell specialties promptly, wire Caldwell, or call up the nearest Link-Belt office. You will find Link-Belt Company offices in all principal cities.



H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.

LINK-BELT COMPANY, OWNER

CHICAGO, 17th Street and Western Avenue

DALLAS, TEXAS, 709 Main Street

NEW YORK, 299 Broadway



CALDWELL

Confirmation Blanks Simple-Complete-Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and keeps the other.

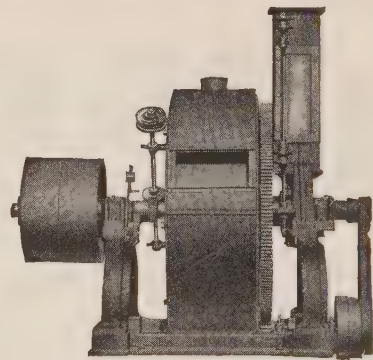
This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate and two sheets carbon bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Order Form 6 CB, Price 90 cts.

Grain Dealers Journal
305 S. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.



FOR PEARLING BARLEY PEPPER WHEAT

Use Triumph Pearlors if you want to produce pearled barley, or wheat or pepper. They will turn out a product that cannot be beaten.

Full information gladly furnished those interested

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio

No. 1193

It Must Do the Work Or You Can Return It

NOTHING but the remarkable success of the Carter Disc Separator in the hands of present users has enabled us to make such a guaranty as this:

Try It at Our Risk

If, after a reasonable trial, it is not satisfactory to you in all respects we agree to accept its return and give you full credit for it. There are no strings to our offer—you are the judge and the jury.

Cleans Grain Perfectly at Low Cost

The Carter Disc Separator can be depended upon to secure a cleaner separation in one run through than by any machine used heretofore

Made for two classes of separation; the A type machine separates oats and barley from wheat, oats and barley from rye, or seeds and wheat from oats. The Seed type machine removes wild peas, cockle and seed from wheat.

And the cost of grain-cleaning by this machine is surprisingly low. The Carter Disc Separator

takes little room in the elevator—involves small installation costs—will operate steadily all day, with little or no attention—eliminates all sieves, brushes, shaker devices, vibration, air suction—has few working parts, all of which are housed from dust and run in oil—has practically nothing on it to wear out or cause trouble.

WRITE US for interesting illustrated catalogue, letters from users, or quotations on different capacities and sizes.

CARTER-MAYHEW MANUFACTURING COMPANY

611 5th Ave. So.

Minneapolis, Minn.

In Canada: Manufactured and sold by The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Ltd.

CARTER

DISC

SEPARATOR

GRAIN SCALE BOOK

Form 23 is an indexed receiving book which is a little better than the ordinary. Each man's loads are entered on his page and a 28-page index in the front enables you to locate any account immediately. Each page is ruled and has column headings as follows: L. F.; L. F.; Kind of Grain; Remarks; Gross; Tare; Net; Bushels; Pounds; Price; and Amount.

The book contains 252 pages and a 28-page index in front of the best grade heavy ledger paper, bound in heavy board with cloth sides and red keratol back and corners. Size of page is 10 1/2 x 15 1/2.

Below is a letter received from one user which testifies as to the serviceability of this book:

Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Ensign, Kansas
Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Feb. 19, 1921.

Gentlemen:—Please send us by parcel post one grain scale book form No. 23. This book is well made and stands up under the wear and tear of office routine.

Very truly, Farmers Grain & Supply Co. (Signed) C. T. Jones, Mgr.

To obtain a copy of the best grain scale book printed, order Form 23. Weight 5 1/2 lbs. Price \$4.50.

309 So. LaSalle St.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Chicago, Ill

EVERY time you boost the JOURNAL you encourage and help us to make it better.



Paint service and economy are direct results of the proper application of a dependable paint.

DIXON'S Silica Graphite PAINT

has that quality of dependability which makes for long service and economy. Because of its pigment flake silica-graphite, it is able to withstand successfully deteriorating agents.

Write for long service records and booklet 15B.

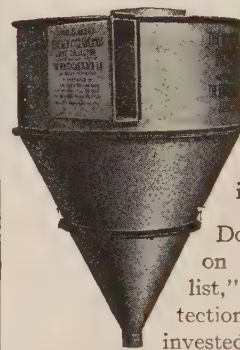
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY



JERSEY CITY, N. J.
ESTABLISHED 1827



**WHEN EVERY AGENCY FOR
SAFETY OPERATION SAYS
"DO AWAY WITH DUST"
IT'S TIME THAT YOU LISTENED
TO REASON—**



The hundreds of thousands of dollars lost through dust explosions would equip every elevator in the country.

Don't be the next on the "Blow up list," but for the protection of the money invested in your business investigate our product.

The New "1905" Cyclone Dust Collector

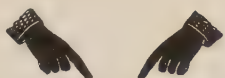
**THE FACTS ARE MIGHTY
INTERESTING**

**The Knickerbocker Co.
JACKSON, MICH.**



**SIDNEY AND
ELEVATORS MAN LIFTS**
are Money Makers

They will reduce your handling expense and speed up your work. Easily installed. For quotations give your requirements.
**SIDNEY ELEVATOR MFG. CO.
Sidney, Ohio**



BAD ORDER CARS cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed. **MUCH OF THIS LOSS** can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevent leakage in transit and we make Car Liners for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost of same? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our proposition.

The Kennedy Car Liner & Bag Co.
Shelbyville, Indiana
Canadian Factory at Woodstock,
Ontario

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using them

Write for samples
and prices

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.
Chas. J. Webb, Vice-President
617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



For elevator and mill supplies we issue a net price catalog. If in the market write us for one.

WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

When You Think of Electrical Construction or Repairing—THINK OF

Pierson-Wilcox Elect. Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
ESTABLISHED 1898

CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

It PAYS to GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of Shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." R. W. Watt, Jacobusburg, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.

N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

LOAD R. R. CARS Without Scooping

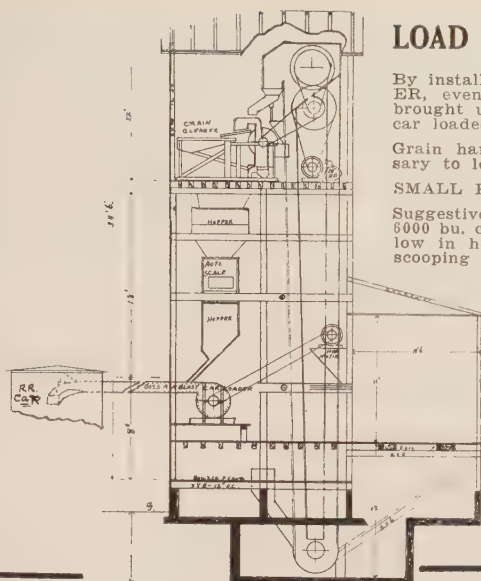
By installing a **BOSS AIR BLAST CAR LOADER**, even the lowest and oldest house can be brought up to date in loading facilities. Every car loaded without any scooping in the car.

Grain handled rapidly. No re-elevating necessary to load. See illustration.

SMALL ELEVATOR PLANS FREE.

Suggestive plans for small elevators from 2000 to 6000 bu. capacity, sent free upon request. Houses low in height and cost. Grain loaded without scooping because plans include **Boss Air Blast Car Loader**. Just the thing for many stations.

Our **PORTABLE CAR LOADERS** also meet many needs. Write today, stating your problems. There is just as good money to be made in the grain business as there ever was. New catalog No. 22 now ready, showing all kinds of grain loaders. It's free upon request.



MAROA MFG. CO.

Dept. G.

Maroa, Ill.

A NEW SCALE FOR GRAIN GRADING

Designed in accordance with the suggestions of and supplied to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FOR QUICK AND ACCURATE DETERMINATIONS.

Dockage: 0 to 15% by 1/10% per 1000 grams (1 kg.)

Weight per bushel: 0 to 70 lbs. per bushel by 1/10 lb. using one quart dry measure.

Weight for moisture test.

Damaged kernels, foreign material other than dockage, etc.

Send for Catalog No. 35-G.

THE TORSION BALANCE CO.

Main Office: 92 READE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Factory:
147-153 Eighth Street
Jersey City, N. J.

Branch:
31 West Lake Street
Chicago, Ill.

Branch:
49 California Street
San Francisco, Cal.

A Trial Order

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

305 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month for one year just to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions and experiences of other grain dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

..... bus.

State

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Tolls.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

A Reduced Cost of Handling Grain

makes the Best Elevator obtainable a profitable investment.

Ask for Suggestions on Saving Material, Power and Labor, before completing plans for your new elevator.

30 Years Practical Experience

YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO.
Sioux City, Iowa

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329 Unity Bldg., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS MILLS - COAL POCKETS

in

Concrete, Tile or Wood

Years of experience in this line of work. Write and we will call and give you our proposition and estimate

The Eberhardt Construction Co.

Engineers and Contractors
Grain Elevators--Flour Mills--Warehouses
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THE RYAN CONSTRUCTION CO.

3159 Curtis Ave., Omaha, Nebraska
We build Modern Fireproof Grain Elevators,
Mill Buildings and Storage Bins
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIR WORK
Let Us Know Your Requirements

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Successor to
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Mills and Warehouses
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Builders of
GRAIN ELEVATORS and COAL POCKETS
of the BETTER CLASS
Special study given to each plant—Each
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Contractors, Designers and Builders of
Concrete or Wood Elevators
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Engineers and Builders of
MODERN WOOD and FIREPROOF ELEVATORS
We furnish plans and estimates
Room 3 Grain Exchange
Write us about your requirements
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We make plans and build up-to-date
GRAIN ELEVATORS AND MILLS
GEO. H. CRAIG
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Designers and Constructors of
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Corn Exchange, Minneapolis

Your Individual Needs
are respected when your elevator
is designed and built by

W H. CRAMER CONSTRUCTION CO.
NORTH PLATTE, NEB.
Write for Details of Our System

WANT ADS

in the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a JOURNAL want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.

H. P. Roberts L. D. Rosenbauer

Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of
Modern Mills and
Elevators
Flour Mill and Elevator Machinery
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

GEO. W. QUICK & SONS
TISKILWA, ILL.
CONTRACTS and BUILDS
MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS
STORAGE TANKS and COAL POCKETS
Plans and Estimates Submitted
Correspondence Solicited



Another Reliance Success

Elevators of our design and construction are the best endorsement of our work. We study your particular problems and build the elevator best adapted to your needs. Write us for further particulars.

Reliance Construction Co.

Board of Trade Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND US YOUR INQUIRY

We have the most complete organization in the Northwest for the construction of

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. Ibberson Company
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**For Accurate Moisture Tests
use our Grain Dealers' Air
Tight Cans for forwarding
your grain samples.**
ST. LOUIS PAPER CAN & TUBE CO.
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Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
price; or on trial to responsible
parties. Has automatic valve and
fine sponge.

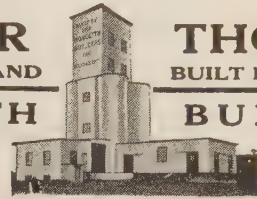
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Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



**ANOTHER
DESIGNED AND**

THE MONOLITH

509 Mutual Building



THORO-BRED

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Kansas City, Missouri

MACDONALD ENGINEERING CO.
DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF
GRAIN ELEVATORS

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149 California St. 53 W. Jackson Blvd. 90 West St.

GEO. A. SAATHOFF

DESIGNER & BUILDER
OF GRAIN ELEVATORS

MAYER HOTEL

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HICKOK Construction Co. **ELEVATORS**
MINNEAPOLIS

P. F. McALLISTER CO.
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Grain Elevators, Driers, Coal Chutes
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BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

W. C. BAILEY
Contracts and Builds
Modern Grain Elevators

We can furnish and install equipment in old or new
elevators, guaranteeing greater capacity with less
power, and positive Non-Chokable working leg.
Let us show you
433 Railway Exchange Bldg., OMAHA, NEB.

FOR
Concrete Elevators
TOWNSEND B. SMITH
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The Star Engineering Co.

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Specialists in Country
Elevator Construction

We Solicit Your Inquiries

Randolph Grain Driers
DIRECT HEAT OR STEAM CONTINUOUS FLOW MADE IN ALL SIZES
O. W. RANDOLPH CO. TOLEDO OHIO U.S.A.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

Hauler	Cross	Tare	Net	

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustration shows the left hand side of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon is inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight. 4 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

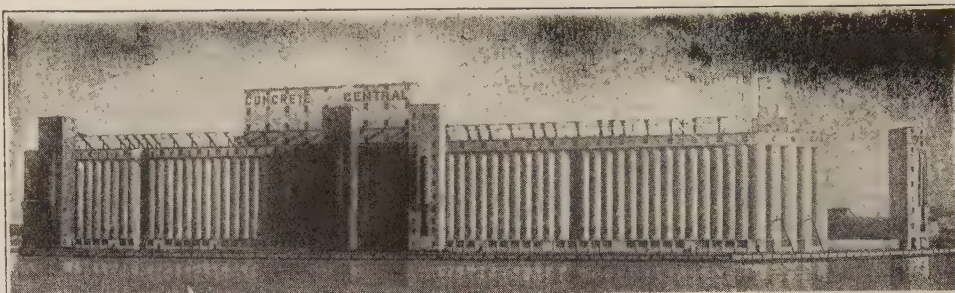
Monarch Built Elevators

assure you economical design, first class work, efficient operation.

SATISFACTION

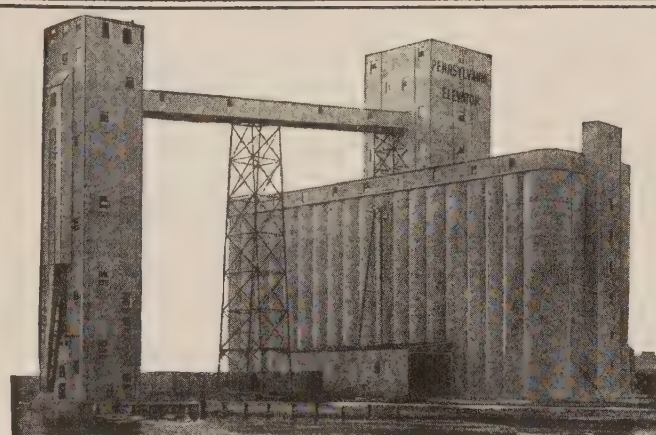
Let us Submit Designs and Prices

MONARCH ENGINEERING CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.



Concrete Central Buffalo, 4,500,000 Bu.

One of the modern houses which has made a record for rapid and economical handling



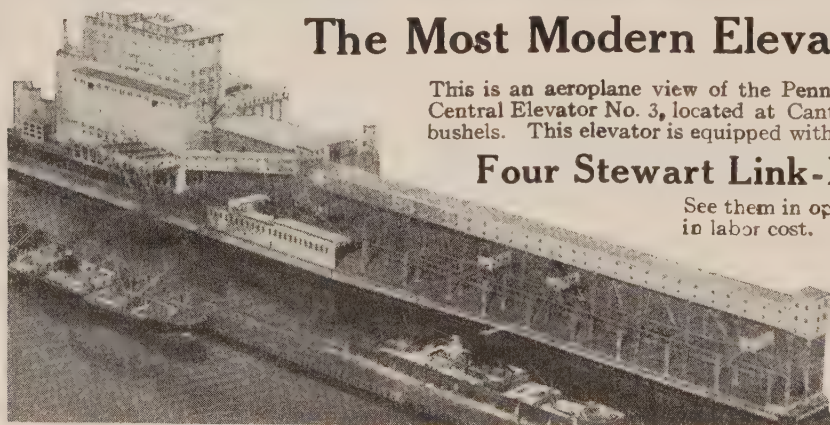
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Terminal Elevator at Erie, Pa. 1,250,000 storage capacity, with marine leg, 25,000 bu. receiving capacity. All concrete, modern construction, with latest improvements.

Designed and built under the direction of

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

McCormick Bldg. - Chicago, Ill.

Write us for Estimates and Proposals



The Most Modern Elevator in the World

This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

See them in operation and be convinced of their great saving in labor cost.

James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
In All Parts of the World

Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

"We have built for many of your friends. Essentially we will build for you. Why not now?"

GROUP OF TERMINAL ELEVATORS BUILT RECENTLY BY US AT

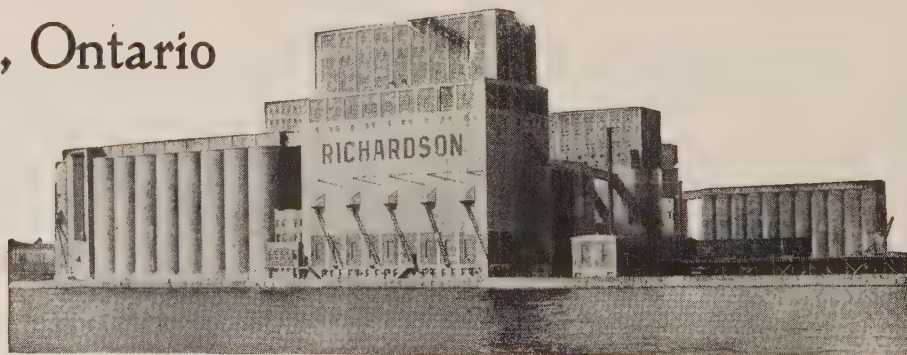
Port Arthur, Ontario

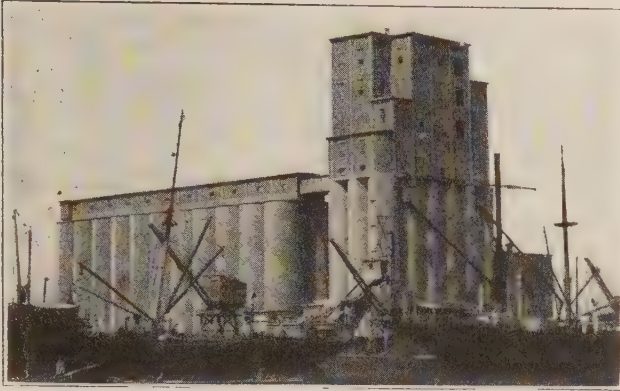
FOR

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited.
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.
The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS
Office: Fort William, Ont., Duluth, Minn.
Minneapolis, Minn.





Buenos Aires Elevator Co.'s Terminal
Buenos Aires, Argentina

John S. Metcalf Co.

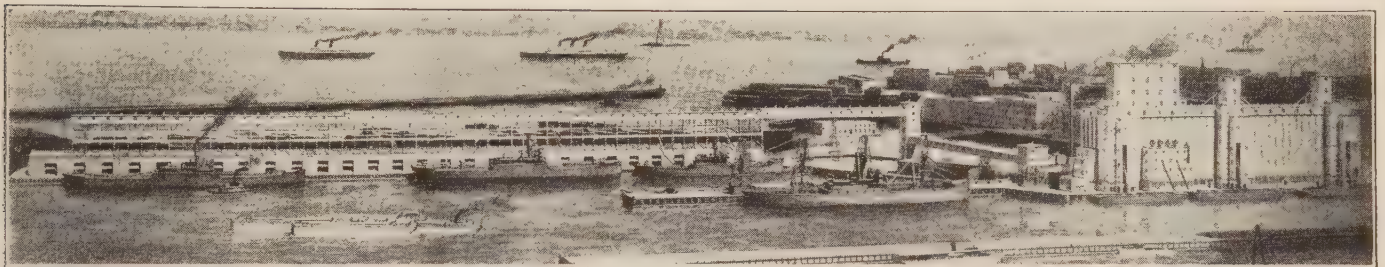
Grain Elevator Engineers

108 South La Salle St.
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

395 Collins Street
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

54 St. Francois Xavier Street
MONTREAL, CANADA

Calle Maipu 639
BUENOS AIRES



New York State Barge Canal Terminal Elevator now under construction

\$148,345.00 saved by the State of New York in placing contract for this structure with us.
ADVANCED METHODS—INTENSIVELY DEVELOPED ORGANIZATION—MADE THIS POSSIBLE

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Limited

Minneapolis, Minn.

Fort William, Ontario

LEE PETERSON

Marion, Iowa

Contractor and Builder
ELEVATORS and MILLS
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
Plans and Specifications Furnished

HORNER & WYATT

Designers of

Flour Mills and Grain Elevators,
Warehouses, Power Plants and
Industrial Buildings.

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,
Valuations and Reports.

306 McMillen Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

L. J. McMILLIN

ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of
GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity

523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

L. A. STINSON

CONSULTING ENGINEER

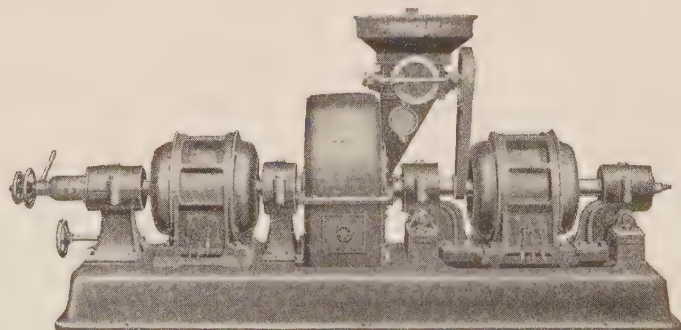
H. E. GODFREY, Civil Engineer

Elevators
Mills and Warehouses
Complete

National Life Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

YOU CAN GRIND

from 1 ton to 15 tons an hour with one of these
Mills depending on the size.



(Belt Driven If Preferred)

You can make large profits with one of these mills, because they do the work right. They will DO MORE AND BETTER WORK CHEAPER because of special features.

You are looking for a way to increase your income at this time—HERE IS THE WAY. One elevator owner told us that his Unique Mill was the only thing he had made money with during the last two years.

Buy one yourself.

Write **ROBINSON MFG. CO.,** P. O. BOX 411, MUNCY, PA.

Chicago Office: 416 Western Union Bldg.
456 L St., N. E. Chicago
1131 S. 2nd St. Minneapolis, Minn.
1131 S. 2nd St. Louisville, Ky.

79 Milk St. Boston, Mass.
3325 Archwood Ave. Cleveland, Ohio
39 Cortland St. New York City

Cobs.

ON JAN. 20 the inspection laboratory of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce analyzed nearly 500 samples of grain, of which 410 were corn requiring a moisture test.

CROP INSURANCE will be a new activity of the federal government buros under a resolution introduced Jan. 18 authorizing the Senate Com'te on Agriculture to investigate this question.

FARMERS in Cheyenne County, Neb., instead of planning to reduce their acreage of corn in the spring, are preparing to fence their farms hog tight, plant the corn, and let hogs do the husking in the fall.

MUCH of the paper held by the American Bank & Trust Co., Great Falls, Mont., which failed recently, was given by grain farmers. The farmers had been made practically bankrupt by the crop failures of the past three years.

AN OFFICIAL of the U.S.G.G., Inc., submits his resignation. It is refused, and he is "suspended." In ordinary English that would mean he is fired; but only members of the agitator's union in good standing can tell what it means in the language of the union.

AN OPINION has been delivered to A. T. Nelson, Missouri state marketing commissioner, by the attorney general of the state to the effect that it will be proper for him to spend \$3,000 of state money for the installation of radio equipment for sending out market information.

ROUMANIA is considering cancellation of the government contract with the Bank Consortium "Syndex" for the handling of grain. The Consortium is said not to have fulfilled its engagements and has received a summons to pay over to the state the sum of 100 million lei, which it owes.

FIRE in the hold of the *Sommelsdyk*, loaded with 341,000 bus. of corn and general cargo, and bound from Baltimore for Rotterdam, was reported while the vessel was off the British coast. Later it was stated the fire had been extinguished and the ship was proceeding to her destination.

TELEPHONE operating income in October were \$9,463,264 for the 67 companies earning over \$250,000 per annum, as reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission; compared with \$6,905,634 in October, 1920. The revenue increased 8.8 per cent with the expense increased only 0.7 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION of wheat stem rust in the early spring depends upon the barberry, it is said in a recent bulletin of the Wisconsin Dep't of Agriculture to have been definitely proven.

The red rust stage occasionally lives over the winter, but rust develops too late from this source to damage wheat.

A LIQUIDATING dividend of \$4.50 has been declared by trustees of the American Malt & Grain Co. This was payable Jan. 23, and does not include the money received from the recent sale of the Buffalo plant. A dividend of \$7 was declared last May. The process of liquidation is described as proceeding in a satisfactory manner.

PERMISSION has been granted the Russian soviet government to send a representative to this country to supervise the expenditure of the \$10,000,000 of former Russian imperial funds for grain for relief of famine sufferers. The agent will be admitted to this country only for the purpose of supervising purchase of supplies with Russian money.

THE FARM CREDITS amendment to the federal farm loan act introduced as S. 3051 by Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin authorizes the federal land banks to discount for banks and other institutions notes the proceeds of which have been used in agriculture, and to make loans to co-operative ass'ns on warehouse receipts, for 6 months to 3 years.

AT LAST the effects of the world's situation are beginning to be felt in the wheat market. The recent advance has not been due to an increased demand for home consumption, nor to an increased speculative demand, for domestic consumers are still blissfully ignorant of the possibility of future scarcity in this country, or at least they are totally indifferent to the future situation, while speculators have been so severely punished that notwithstanding publications from time to time of statistics indicating one of the most bullish conditions that ever existed in this country, they no longer have the money nor the inclination to buy, and the few who bought wheat prior to the big break and have carried it through those troublous times incidental to the decline, now seem

disposed to liquidate their holdings whenever they are able to get out even or a little better. The remarkable thing about the present advance in our market is that it has been brought about by advancing foreign markets. Argentine markets, and the Liverpool market, have registered radical advances recently, and this is significant because Argentina now has on hand more surplus wheat than any other country, while the United Kingdom is the largest importer of wheat.—Hulburd, Warren & Chandler.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 125 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back and with the use of a sheet of carbon makes a complete and perfect copy of the original on the stub which remains. The original tickets form the outer half of page, so the removal of any ticket does not release the others.

Each ticket has spaces for the following record: No., Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bu., Price per bu., Test, Man On-Off, and Weigher's Signature. Size 9½x11 inches. Printed on good paper. 5 sheets of carbon. Order Form No. 73, \$1.50; weight 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Receiving LEDGER

A book designed for use by Grain Buyers who keep individual accounts with farmer patrons. Is ruled for facts regarding wagon loads received. Its column headings being: Date, Article, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels and Pounds, Price, Debit, Credit and Remarks.

Each of its 204 pages of linen ledger paper, size, 8¼x13¼ inches, is ruled for 42 wagon loads and numbered. Each page may be used for one or more accounts as desired. A marginal index is bound in front. Bound in cloth with leather back and corners. Order Form 43.

Price, \$3.25

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Tell us what you need for your Grain Elevator and we'll tell you where to get the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain Dealers Journal, 305 So. La Salle St., Chicago

DIRECT REDUCTION GRAIN TABLES IN FRAME

This set contains six cards with marginal indexes, giving reductions of any number of pounds from 600 to 6,590 by 10-pound breaks. For oats and cotton seed at 32 lbs.; barley, buckwheat and Hungarian at 48 lbs.; shell corn, rye and flaxseed at 56 lbs.; wheat, clover, peas, potatoes at 60 lbs.; and ear corn at 70 and 75 lbs. to the bushel. Pounds are printed in bold faced type, and reductions to bushels directly beside the corresponding pounds. The six cards fit into a bass wood frame with a glass front. Frame can be hung anywhere and tables easily read thru glass. Size 12¼x18¼ inches. Order Form No. 3275 DRF. Price complete, \$2.00.

The six cards of this set may be obtained without box frame for \$1.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

AFFIDAVIT OF WEIGHT

This form is used to make a sworn statement of the amount of grain loaded into a car.

Fifty affidavits in duplicate are bound into a book, size 5½x8½ inches, printed on bond paper, with manila duplicates and two sheets of carbon, well bound in press board. Originals are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out. Each blank contains the following information:

....., being duly sworn, on his oath, says that on the day of 192...., he, acting as agent for at in the State of carefully and correctly weighed draughts on Hopper, Automatic, Wagon, Track Scales amounting to lbs. equal to bushels of No. and loaded direct or thru bin to car No. Initial for shipment to Messrs at in the State of and that said car was in condition and properly sealed when delivered to the Railroad; with space for notary public.

Order Form 7AW, weight ½ lb. Price 75 cents.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

CLARK'S GRAIN TABLES FOR WAGON LOADS (Thirteenth Edition)

The best and most complete edition of these popular reduction tables ever issued. It contains 12 grain tables and two pages of freight tables all printed from heavy-faced type in two colors on heavy tough Manila stock. It is reinforced at back with cloth. Marginal index for quickly finding table wanted.

All reductions are complete on one page. It has a range from 100 to 4,090 lbs. on 10-pound breaks. The table shows the following reductions: Oats at 32 lbs., 33 lbs. and 35 lbs. Timothy Seed, 45 lbs. Barley, Hungarian Grass Seed and Corn Meal at 48 lbs. Barely at 50 lbs. Shelled Corn, Rye and Flax Seed at 56 lbs. Wheat, Clover Seed, Beans, Peas and Potatoes at 60 lbs. Ear Corn at 70 lbs., 72 lbs., 75 lbs. and 80 lbs. per bu.

Freight table shows rate per bushel at 60, 56, 48 and 32 lbs. per bu. when the rate per 100 lbs. is 1 to 31½ cents in ½ cent rises.

Order Form 4090 WL. Price 60 cents.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
305 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

INDIANA—15,000 bu. cribbed elevator, iron clad, on private ground in southern county seat. Good grain, flour and feed business. Address 48C23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS 20,000 bu. one man elevator, cribbed construction, Howe wagon scales in outside office; also good dwelling. Price and terms right. Address 48C3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL INDIANA elevator for sale at right price if taken at once; 25,000 bu. capacity; electric power; extra large territory; private ground; side lines. Address 48C22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHWEST MISSOURI—Modern 10,000 bu. elevator for sale; good business, good town; no other elevator. \$7,000.00. Address 47Z12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHERN OKLAHOMA elevator for sale. Priced right if taken at once. Good coal business; large territory. Write for particulars. 47Y29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WESTERN IOWA—TWO elevators at adjoining stations handling grain, coal and feed. One man can handle both with helper. Both modern equipment, and big grain stations. Address 46M7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MISSOURI—15,000 bu. elevator for sale on Wabash R. R., in good territory; electrically operated; only elevator here; carry all side lines; doing good business. Want to retire. Address 47X16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—20,000 bu. elevator for sale; handles from 150,000 to 240,000 bu. annually; electrically operated; concrete engine house, roomy office, large corner for ear corn; price \$6,500. Address 47Z11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PLANT FOR SALE.

Former malt plant and elevator at Minneapolis, Minn., for sale. Splendid plant and fine switching facilities. Will sell at a sacrifice.

The Title Guarantee & Trust Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

ILLINOIS elevator for sale; capacity, wheat, 25,000 bu.; corn, 10,000 bu.; situated on right-of-way of Mo. Pac. R. R. at Wolf Lake. Address Farmer's Mutual Grain Ass'n.

A. C. Ballance, Pres., Wolf Lake, Ill.
Thos. Rixleben, Sec'y, Jonesboro, Ill.

OKLAHOMA—Modern, up-to-date, cribbed country elevator for sale, with mill buildings and warehouse in connection, on Frisco lines in Oklahoma in a community that raises strictly wheat. Has big trackage, several lots, and best location in town. Address Hunter Mill Co., Hunter, Okla., for price and information.

OREGON—45,000 bu. elevator for sale, built in 1918; 2 warehouses of 25,000 bu. cap. each; handled 120,000 bu. grain last year; no other elevator for 12 miles; located in heart of an irrigation district; good location for side lines. Will sell outright or ½ interest to responsible party and pay him ½ salary to run it. Address 48A14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ILLINOIS 20,000-bu. capacity elevator, located on C., B. & Q. R.R., for sale. Good coal and feed business in connection, with new feed house and coal storage. Elevator in fine condition and equipped with electric power, 2 dumps, 2 scales. Exceptionally fine location. Only elevator in town. Priced right. Address 47S15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN—Line of country grain elevators for sale. Box 64, Scotts, Mich.

20,000 bushel elevator for sale; large territory to draw from; good crops. Henry Hafner, Menno, So. Dak.

TWO ELEVATORS for sale, with good side lines, on main line railroad. Address 48A7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THREE elevators Eastern Oklahoma and TWO in Central Oklahoma for sale. Address 48C31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NEBRASKA elevator, new, in good southeastern town, for sale at once; best grain county of state. Address Elevator, 2010 Farnam street, Omaha, Nebr.

IOWA—THREE elevators in north central Iowa for sale. All doing good business and in excellent territory. Price right. Write quick. Address 46M4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO elevator and dwelling house of nine rooms and bath for sale; handles 100 cars grain, 150 cars hay, 30 cars coal, 20 cars flour and feed; all in first class running order and a money maker. Priced at the low figure of \$13,500.00, one-half cash, balance to remain on mortgage. This is a bargain and won't last long at this price. Address 48B11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT.

MINNESOTA elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity for sale or rent. Located on C. M. & St. P. Ry. Coal and Feed business in connection. Address J. J. Dobie, Mapleton, Minn.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT elevator for cash. Give full particulars in first letter. J. B. Maricle, Bagley, Iowa.

WILL BUY several elevators in wheat belt Southwest. Address 48C30, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WILL BUY a well located elevator in the Northwest; might consider other sections. Address 48A2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANT TO BUY grain elevator with coal and feed side lines. Give full particulars in first letter. Northwest Iowa preferred. Address 48C12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WILL BUY an elevator or ½ interest in one located in central or western Ohio. Must be in good grain territory and the price right. Address 48B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

TO TAKE one-third interest in established grain and coal business. Two good elevators doing big business in grain and side lines. Prefer man who can assist in management of the business or handle books. Answer if you have \$10,000 to invest. Address 48C19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FARM LANDS FOR EXCHANGE.

160 ACRES good all tillable land near Aberdeen, S. D., to trade for an elevator having good business and ample storage facilities, located in Western Iowa, So. Minnesota or S. E. So. Dakota. Write G. A. Arnold, Sheldon, Iowa.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

JOHN A RICE **ELMER N. SMITH**
Elevator Brokers, Frankfort, Indiana.

WRITE G. A. HIRSH, Rossburg, Ohio, if you want to buy or sell an elevator.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell an elevator write Olson Brok. Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

WANT TO HEAR from owner having elevator or other business for sale. State cash price and particulars. John J. Black, 57th St., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

CLAYBAUGH-McCOMAS

Offices

Frankfort, Ind. Indianapolis, Ind.
223 B. of T. Bldg. 601 Board of Trade.

If you want to buy, sell or trade an elevator write us at either address.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS For Sale in the Grain Belt of Illinois and Eastern Indiana. If you are in the market write me fully and I will try to satisfy you.

JAMES M. MAGUIRE,
432 Postal Tel. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PART INTEREST for sale in well established firm engaged in the construction of concrete elevators. For particulars address 47V30, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HAVE a new patent Compressed Air Dump, the latest out; would sell for some cash and royalty. Address P. W. Mann, care T. E. Ibberson, 300 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—Good grain business on the Missouri River, with Board of Trade membership and interests in country elevators. A good proposition. Requires \$9,000.00. Address 47Z13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WE OFFER FOR SALE the remaining buildings and the site of elevator. Brick office 12x16x8 ft., coal shed 16x40. A money making business for the right party. For further information write Box 432, Oakes, No. Dak.

INVESTMENT WANTED? If you are desirous of securing more capital for the extension of your business, or if you have money to invest in the grain business, make your wants known in the "Business Opportunities" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Fine concrete elevator and malt house. Property suitable for storing, cleaning, drying, malting, etc. 150,000 bushel storage capacity. Transit rates. Property can be converted to other manufacturing purposes. Terms. Write A. J. Pick, West Bend, Wis.

TWO COMPLETE grain elevators and feed mixing plants, mclasses feed units, chicken feed units, hay grinding plant, chop mills, oat crimpers, etc., for sale. Will sell on easy terms. Plants located in best grain centers in the South. For particulars write Kaucher, Hodges & Company, Memphis, Tenn.

OLD ESTABLISHED FEED BUSINESS in large eastern Pennsylvania city for sale, doing big local business. Complete milling and mixing equipment. Private Ry. siding and milling-in-transit facilities available. Big opportunity. Would make an ideal eastern branch for large concern. Address 47Z20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MILL FOR SALE.

IOWA—100 barrel flour and feed mill in Buffalo Center for sale; will sell cheap if taken soon; only mill in county. Write Wm. Emry, Route 1, Millston, Wis.

MODERN 100-BARREL MILL for sale; large territory, Rocky Mountain section; plenty of wheat. Feed mill in connection. Cheap power. Address 48B4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of an order of the United States District Court, Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, I will sell on February 15th, 1922, at 2:00 p. m., the following real and personal property of the Krumm Milling Company, a bankrupt, and

Being a 100 bbl. flour mill, electric power, with flour blending plant, capable of grinding and blending 200 bbls., situated five miles east of Columbus, Ohio, on East Broad street, and located on two acres of ground, including machinery, benefit of railroad switch, scales, store room. Appraised \$15,588.25, as follows:

1 50 h.p. General Electric Motor.....	\$ 525.00
1 Thos. McFeeley Middlings Granulator	60.00
1 60 bu. per hr. Richardson Automatic Grain Scales	262.50
1 1000 lb. Fairbanks Platform Scale..	15.00
1 500 lb. Fairbanks Platform Scale..	18.50
1 Smith Exact Weight Scale	56.25
1 60 bu. Fairbanks Hopper	75.00
1 5 ton Howe Wagon Scale	150.00
1 S. Howe Silvercreek Flour Packer..	112.50
1 S. Howe Silvercreek Flour Packer..	75.00
5 Double Stands Case Roller Mills....	1,237.50
1 Thos. McFeeley Middlings Mill	112.50
1 Columbia Feed Governor	18.50
1 Invincible Grain Scourer	112.50
2 Thos. McFeeley Dustless Purifiers ..	300.00
2 Case Centrifugal Reels	112.50
1 Suction Fan	56.25
1 Perfection Dust Collector	56.25
3 Draver Feeders	112.50
2 Perfection Dust Collectors—1 @ \$225.00, 1 @ \$56.25	281.25
1 Eureka Double Grain Scourer	175.00
1 Eureka Dustless Receiving Separator ..	175.00
1 Monitor Dustless Receiving Separator ..	18.50
2 Thos. McFeeley Oscillators	750.00
2 Thos. McFeeley Middlings Granulators—1 @ \$60.00, 1 @ \$30.00.....	90.00
2 Case Flour Dressers	225.00
1 Alsop Bleacher	262.50
1 Thos. McFeeley Bran Finisher....	83.75
2 Large Hand Flour Barrel Trucks..	18.00
6 Small Hand Flour Barrel Trucks..	36.00
19 Stands Elevators Complete & Spouting	1,150.00
Shafting and Pulleys	750.00
Belting	525.00
Property on which mill is situated, consisting of 2 acres on E. Broad st., Columbus, Ohio, including buildings thereon	7,600.00
Total	\$15,588.25

Also at the same time and place for cash:
1 Used Gram Bernstein Truck, appraised at \$ 400.00 || 1 Used Ford Coupe, appraised at.... | 375.00 |

\$ 775.00

Also an undivided one-eighth interest in about eighty-eight acres of land in Truro Township, Franklin County, Ohio, subject to the life estate of Mary Krumm \$ 4,500.00 |

Said property will be sold to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the Court. Terms of sale—Cash. Sale will take place at mill property. For further information see or write
Donald M. Hamilton, Trustee,
327 Citizens Bank Bldg.,
Columbus, Ohio.
Ralph E. Westfall and
Arthur S. Burket,
Attorneys for Trustee.

BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted: Second-hand bags, best prices paid.
WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago

ENGINES FOR SALE.

FAIRBANKS MORSE 20 h. p. special electric gasoline engine; in perfect condition. \$350.00 f. o. b. cars. A. W. Day, Wayzata, Minn.

3 h. p. Fairbanks-Morse, with magneto; new
3 h. p. Hercules, with magneto; new
4 h. p. Sandow, with magneto
6 h. p. Sandow, with magneto
4 and 6 h. p. engines are mounted on trucks; used just 3 months.

Address G. E. T.,
Armour Grain Company,
Chicago, Ill.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS.
BARGAINS FOR QUICK SALE.

25 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse oil engine, type Y
28 h.p. Brownell steam engine
30 h.p. Brownell boiler
The Lena Grain Co., Conover, Ohio.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE.

One 65 h. p. Center Crank Steam Engine with 80 h. p. High Pressure Boiler (new). Also Double Cylinder Snow Pump and all pipe connections, in first class condition. Write Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Maple Hill, Kansas.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

BOSS CAR LOADERS for sale; several No. 8: good as new; complete, ready to install. Address A. H. Richner, Crawfordsville, Ind.

FOR SALE.

Grain drier, cap. 1,800 bushels per day. Will sell for less than ¼ price of new one. Perfect condition. Address 48C7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

DURABLE WIRE ROPE for sale, for cat shovels; cast or plow steel. Manila rope, buckets and everything in elevator supplies
PULLEYS—1,000—for sale. ALL sizes, solid cast iron, wood and steel split. Standard Mill Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

MACHINERY BARGAINS.

One 50 barrel Midget Marvel Mill, fully equipped.
One 130 barrel Standard Wolf Mill with all equipment, including 75 h.p. motor.
Price on both or either 75% less than original cost. Must be seen to be appreciated. Write W. H. Wenzholz Constr. Co., Hutchinson, Kans.

USED MACHINERY BARGAINS.

1 16" Diameter 9" faced 4" bore Pulley
1 38 T Sprocket for No. 52 Chain
1 24x11 4" bore Split Steel Pulley
1 14x8x4 bore Split Steel Pulley
1 12x6x3 bore Split Steel Pulley
1 13x5x3 15/16 Split Steel Pulley
1 8x10x2 15/16 Split Steel Pulley
1 12x3x15/16 Cast Steel Pulley
1 9x3x15/16 Cast Steel Pulley
2 11x3x1-11/16 Pulley
1 9x3x15/16 Pulley
1 8x3x15/16 Pulley
1 5x3½x1-7/16 Pulley
1 4x3x15/16 Pulley
1 3' shaft 15/16
2 Collars 15/16
2 Pillow Blocks 15/16
1 3½x6x1-11/16 Cr. Paper Pulley
1 4½x5x1-7/16 Solid Cast Pulley
1 15x8 Crown Split Steel Pulley
1 3½x6 Paper Pulley
1 24x9x2-15/16 Split Steel Pulley
1 8x10x2-15/16 Split Steel Pulley
1 24x5x1-15/16 Split Steel Pulley
2 15x4x1-7/16 Split Steel Pulley
1 20x4x1-7/16 Split Steel Pulley
1 12x4x1 Solid Wood Pulley
100' 9" Conveyor with hangers and linings
1 Steel Car-puller with sleeve 7" cap
100' 9" Screw Conveyor with steel box
1 ¾"x16 Screw Jack
1 Sandwich Portable Elevator—24 ft.
1 Sandwich Portable Elevator—36 ft.
Extra Feeder for above—20 ft.
1 K. & H. Loader—24 ft.
1 ½ h.p. motor
1 1½ EE Pump
1 22x12x4 Split Wood Pulley
2 28x16x4 ½ Split Pulley
1 30x16x4 ½ Split Pulley
3 10x4 Solid Split Pulley
All of above in good condition and ready for immediate shipment.

Address G. E. T.,
Armour Grain Company,
Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Used Midgets, all sizes
Corn Rolls, all sizes
10 Receiving Separators
2 Williams Ball Bearing Grinders & Pulverizers
6 Corn Shellers
5 Oil Engines
H. C. Davis, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

PORTABLE CONVEYORS.

1 Brown Portable Scoop Conveyor with direct connected 3 h.p. motor attached.
1 Zeigler Portable Scoop Conveyor with 3 h.p. gas engine attached.
Either will handle 40 tons coal per hour.
Address G. E. T.,
Armour Grain Company,
Chicago, Ill.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.
When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.
Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipments for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock, and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.
Write us without delay.
Geo. J. Noth, Mgr.,
Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE.

KLINGER Automatic, also wagon scales for sale. Address Room 406, Security Nat'l Bank Bldg., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size, or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

FAIRBANKS AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE for sale; portable floor type—No. 10044—capacity of 3 bushels per discharge and equipped with a type registering beam; practically new. Will sell cheap. Inquire of The Fleischmann Company, Peekskill, New York.

OFFICE APPLIANCES.

SAFES—Large stock of new and used safes on hand. Protect your valuable papers. Prices reasonable. The Howe Scale Co. of Ill., 512-514 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

9 column visible Adding and Listing Machine, cost \$375.00, perfect working order; will take \$75.00 spot cash or a liberty bond and balance cash. Reliable Seed Co., Salina, Kansas.

DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

FAIRBANKS MORSE 25 h.p. Motor for sale, with starter; 1200 r.p.m., A.C. current, 220 v., 60 cycle. Address 48A23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop, Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced manager for co-operative elevator. Address 48B3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Illinois experienced office manager by grain commission firm; must be telegraph operator; give references and salary expected. Address 48C6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Grain Trader to take charge of Brokerage Office in Memphis, Tenn. Prefer one acquainted and familiar with working grain from Northern States through Memphis. State full particulars as to qualifications, references, etc., when answering.
Marshall Grain Company,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Position with elevator or lumber yard in N. W. Iowa or S. W. Minnesota. Address B. H. Blanchard, Avoca, Minn.

WANT position after March 1st as manager of A1 elevator; ten years' experience; can furnish A1 reference. Address 48C21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Position by an experienced grain man in a well located farmers elevator after March 8th. None but an A1 place accepted. Address 48A3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

POSITION wanted as manager of elevator; 11 years' experience; employed at present but can make change March 1st; married; 36 years of age; best of references. Address 48C20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MAN WITH 10 years' experience as manager of Farmers elevator company desires position; 35 years old; married; excellent bookkeeper; best of references. Must be good station. Address 48C15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED: A man who has enough push to advertise his services in a high class trade journal is the kind you want. Look 'em over. You will find a competent manager, a reliable grain buyer, or a qualified and efficient traveling solicitor.

POSITION wanted about April 1st, in Colorado or Western Nebraska, by married man 37 years old, with 10 years' experience as manager of a farmers grain, coal and implement business. Best of references. Can give bond. Address 48C5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED in country elevator by single man, 27 years of age, ex-soldier, 3 years' experience as bookkeeper and buyer for country grain firm operating 36 grain stations. Good references. Address 48B1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Helpful Books

FOR

Carlot Grain Handlers

Clark's Fractional Values: This table is on heavy cardboard. Size 9½x11 inches, showing the value of any quantity from 1 to 50,000 bushels, at ¼, ½, ¾, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. The amount of bushels is shown in red and the value in black. They are the most conveniently arranged tables for showing fractional values of bushels. Price 25 cents.

Triplacating Confirmation Blanks will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in press-board with two sheets of carbon, size 5½x8 inches, 90 cents. Order Form No. 6CB.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
305 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEVICE FOR SHIPPING SCALES (not automatic). Warns you in any part of elevator when draft is ready for car. Material and directions at small cost. H. L. Hayden, Stockett, Mont.

ADDRESS WANTED.

WANT to learn the whereabouts of L. D. Mitchell, formerly of Paris, Ky. Address 48C13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

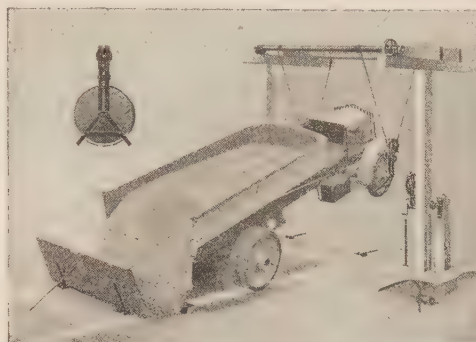
PRESENT ADDRESS of H. M. Wilson or W. W. Wright wanted; formerly of Salina, Kansas. Address 48C14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

HAY WANTED.



TRUCK AND WAGON DUMP



Simple
Durable
Practical
Safe
Inexpensive
Substantial

Easily Installed, Operated by
Hand or Power. For further
information address

L. J. McMILLIN, 525 BOARD OF TRADE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
Designer and Builder of Grain Elevators

HALL SPECIAL ELEVATOR LEG

Everybody wants superlative capacity, especially when it means no added size or cost. Capacity is wealth. We have so increased capacity in the Hall Special that we attain what is proven to be the greatest elevator leg in the world. THE HALL SPECIAL has sprung at one bound to the pinnacle place. There is nothing to rival it. Each leg is a study. Each leg is a pattern type.



To save grain is to save money. It is prudence, economy and essential to prosperity. Scattering it, wasting it, mixing it, by sloppy distribution, is a crime against the laws, the code and the rules of business. One cannot hit the bull's eye, if his aim is wrong. The Hall Signaling Grain Distributor is automatically precise and accurate, in both aim and discharge. It cannot miss. It saves all the grain and outwears the elevator.

Hall Distributor Company, 222 Railway Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Since 1893
28 Years
Manufacturers
of Scales



COLUMBIA MOTOR TRUCK SCALES Are the BEST—"SAVE REPAIR BILLS"

Because they are easy to build, simple in construction, well made and retain their accuracy longer than any scale on the market. COLUMBIA SCALES are being used by practically every feed, coal, ice and material dealer in Chicago. THERE MUST BE A GOOD REASON.

COLUMBIA SCALE COMPANY

Telephone Albany 4
2437-43 N. Crawford Avenue

F. Beuckman & Son, Props.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Save money and send for list of our guaranteed rebuilt scales. All makes and capacities. Tell us what you want. Let us repair your scales—any make. We also carry parts. Finest equipment for scale work in Chicago.

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

WANTED—Small ear Velvet Chaff Wheat suitable for seed.

S. J. Clausen, Clear Lake, Iowa.

SEED CORN grown from disease-free seed. Only \$2.45 per bushel.

E. G. Lewis Seed Co.,
Media, Illinois.

CERTIFIED GRIMM ALFALFA AND HUBAM sweet clover for sale at very reasonable prices. Full information on request. Davis Seed Co., St. Peter, Minn.

GOLDEN BANTAM, Golden Giant, Peep-O-Day sweet corn, North Dakota grown Brome and Rye grass. Ask for price.

Simmons Seed Co., Moorhead, Minn.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST dependable varieties of seed corn and seed oats for sale, in any quantity, carload or less. Write for prices.

Square Deal Seed Farm,
Allen Joslin, Prop.,
Holstein, Iowa.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

COW PEAS
Agricultural Seed Company

Representing 57 Years'
Continuous Seed Service

Main and O'Fallon Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

The Mangelsdorf Seed Co.
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa,
Soudan Grass, Millet, Rape.

ATCHISON KANSAS

Missouri Grown Blue Grass
Kansas Grown Alfalfa, New Crop
We are now prepared to accept orders for both

TOBIN SEED CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Council Bluffs Seed Co.
SEED CORN—NOTHING ELSE

Standard Iowa and Nebraska
Varieties. Ensilage

Council Bluffs Iowa

HENRY HIRSCH
WHOLESALE FIELD SEEDS
CLOVER—ALSIKE—TIMOTHY—ALFALFA
Our Specialty
All Other Field Seeds
TOLEDO - - OHIO

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY

INCORPORATED
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Headquarters for
RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
OF ALL VARIETIES FIELD SEEDS

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS

**GRASS and
CLOVER SEED**

Buyers and Sellers of Timothy, Red Clover,
Alsike, Alfalfa, White Clover, etc.
NUNGESSER-DICKINSON SEED CO.
New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS

on all

Imported
Clover

Grass and Field
SEEDS

Julius Loewith, Inc.

150 Nassau Street New York, N. Y.
(Formerly Loewith, Larsen & Co.)

The Toledo Field Seed Co.

Clover and Timothy Seed

Consignments solicited Send us your samples
TOLEDO, OHIO

North American Seed Co.
WHOLESALE GRASS & FIELD SEEDS
Milwaukee, Wisc.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.
BUYERS—SELLERS
Field and Garden Seeds
CINCINNATI - - OHIO

If you want regular country ship-
pers to become familiar with your
firm name, place your "ad" here.

CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED COMPANY

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

We are in the market for Red Clover. We can use seed
mixed with Buckhorn. Mail samples with lowest prices.

Members Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' Association.

Field and Grass
Seed Trade Directory

ARNHEM, HOLLAND.

Wm. E. Busgers & Co., European fancy natural gr. sds.

ATCHISON, KANS.

Mangelsdorf Seed Co., The, wholesale seeds.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stanford Seed Co., Inc., The, wholesale field seeds.
Whitney-Eckstein Seed Co., wholesale seeds.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Dickinson Co., The, Albert, seeds.
Illinois Seed Co., The, grass and field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Bros. Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Ouren Seed Co., wholesale seeds and grain.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.
Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

ELKHART, KANS.

Muncy & Carson, grain and seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Peppard Seed Co., J. G., wholesale seeds.
Tobin Seed Co., alfalfa—bluegrass.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain and field seeds.
Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Julius Loewith, Inc., grass and field seeds.
Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Philadelphia Seed Co., Inc., The, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Agricultural Seed Co., cow peas.
Mangelsdorf, Ed. F. & Bro., wholesale field seeds.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jameson Hevener Co., shippers of field seeds.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

North Western Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Churchill Grain & Seed Co., field seed, popcorn.
Flower Co., The S. W., seed merchants.
Hirsch, Henry, wholesale field seed.
Toledo Field Seed Co., The, clover, timothy.

**COURTEEN
SEED CO.** Milwaukee,
Wisconsin
Clover, Timothy, Grass Seed
Grain Bags

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

THE
ILLINOIS SEED CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

WE BUY AND SELL
Field Seeds

Ask for Prices
Mail Samples for Bids

The S. W. Flower Co.
WHOLESALE
FIELD SEED
MERCHANTS

SPECIALTIES
RED CLOVER, TIMOTHY
ALSIKE
TOLEDO
OHIO

SEED

*We Buy
and Sell
all Varieties
of Grass
and Field
Seeds*

The Albert Dickinson Co.
MINNEAPOLIS CHICAGO

THE GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL is a very good paper.—Odvar Norden, mgr. Farmers Union Co-op. Business Ass'n., Brookville, Kan.

WHITNEY-ECKSTEIN SEED CO.
Wholesale Seed Merchants
BUFFALO, N. Y.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

The Stanford Seed Company, Inc.
Wholesale Field Seeds .. **BUFFALO, N. Y.**

High in
Purity



High in
Germination

Seed Sales of KROP-KING Dealer Jump from \$500 to \$10,000 a Year!

A WISCONSIN dealer was selling only \$500 worth of seed a season—until he stocked KROP-KING and took advantage of our FREE plan of "selling helps." Then his business started to build. In four years' time he became the largest seed dealer in his territory. Farmers came to buy within a radius of 18 miles. Sales leaped from \$500 to as high as \$10,000 in a year—an increase of 2000%! And what's more while his profits were multiplying, not a single penny was added to his sales expense.

**Write Today for Details of Our Plan
and for Low Wholesale Prices**

The same plan which boosted this dealer's sales of seed 2000% are yours for the asking. Write us today for complete details on how you can make your elevator

seed headquarters in your territory. Ask for latest price sheet giving low wholesale prices made possible by close buying connections in the heart of the best seed producing sections.

MILWAUKEE SEED CO.
Wholesale Field & Grass Seeds

116 W. WATER STREET

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY! BUY YOUR

Grain Elevator, Corn and Feed Mill, Conveying and Power Transmission Machinery

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER

Attrition Mills	Auto Grain Scales	Bearings, all kinds
Buhr Feed Mills	Belting, all kinds	Belt Idlers
Corn Shellers	Belt Supplies	Belt Tighteners
Corn Cleaners	Belt Conveyors	Cast Iron Pulleys
Dust Collectors	Car Pullers	Couplings, all kinds
Ear Corn Crushers	Conveyor Parts	Drop Hangers
Employes Elevators	Distributing Spouts	Friction Clutches
Exhaust Fans	Elevator Supplies	Gearing, all kinds
Feed Mixers	Grain Samplers	Link-Belting
Feed Packers	Grain Testers	Manila Rope
Feed Screens	Hopper Scales	Pillow Blocks
Grain Dryers	Loading Spouts	Post Hangers
Grain Scourers	Perforated Metals	Rope Sheaves
Grain Separators	Power Shovels	Safety Set Collars
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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 10, 1922

NO DOUBT the railroad companies are mighty glad to have their cars used for storage purposes just now.

THE WICKED Board of Trade men are said to be putting up the price of wheat, but the agricultural bloc declines to do anything to stop this "pernicious" activity of the speculators.

WAGES on the railroads increased 119 per cent from 1915 to 1920, and freight rates increased 78 per cent, which shows how unreasonable it is for the U. S. Labor Board to delay wage cuts that are imperatively needed if freight rates are to be reduced to what the public can afford to pay.

LEGISLATION by lobbies is just as objectionable as legislation by class groups. Even now our statute books are burdened with entirely too much class legislation all of which should be promptly repealed. Abolish the agricultural bloc and insist that our law makers enact laws for all citizens. Any attempt to legislate for one class at the expense of others is rank treason that weakens the nation.

THE SPECULATORS who firmly believed in higher prices for wheat, while the Bureau of Crop Estimates and the wheat growers of the country persisted in doing their utmost to depress the market find little satisfaction in the tardy confirmation of their view. Many lost so heavily last fall they have not enough grit left to buy wheat again even tho they have just as much confidence in the future of wheat as ever.

THE elevator with not enuf bins for handling its business to the best possible advantage is a relic of the past, a has-bin, as it were.

WHEN you have the plans perfected for the many improvements needed in your grain and seed handling plant send us the particulars for publication. It may encourage other dealers to take heart again.

THE railroad pays the trucker who handles freight in the depot, but it expects the elevator operator to handle his own shipments and then pay for the privilege of standing on the earth while he does it.

SPRING with its sunshine and showers is just around the corner. The headquarters of the Crop Killers Union is making preparations to issue a circular notifying members that the quitting whistle will not be blown until April, maybe not then.

REFUNDING one-half of the net earnings of the railroads in excess of 6 per cent under the order issued Jan. 28 by the Interstate Commerce Commission should be followed by some assurance that the money so turned over to the Government will be paid out for improved service for the shippers from whom it was taken.

RATS and fire are still the two greatest enemies of the grain elevator operator and the farmer. Most of the fires are preventable. All the rats are killable except those two-legged ones of the genus *agitators* who do not have enuf sense to eat poison and who are so inflated with their own gas they will not sink and drown.

THE ACTION of the Illinois Central Railroad in reducing again and again the rental asked for elevator sites on its right of way when owners have refused to submit to the attempted extortion proves quite conclusively that at least one railroad recognizes the rank unfairness of the leases tendered. While the rentals demanded in most cases are exorbitant the conditions of the leases offered are positively prohibitive and should be indignantly rejected by every grain elevator owner.

IF ONE-FIFTIETH of the wild schemes of the impractical agitators and the unprincipled promoters proposed at Washington were adopted the coddled farmers would lose all ambition and lean on the Government so heavily as to call for more help from interested "sympathizers." If propagandists' plans for helping agriculture brot the results claimed, the number of acres under cultivation would be quickly quadrupled and prices of products would be further depressed.

AN arrangement should be worked out whereby telephone calls not completed by the telephone company within a certain time limit are automatically dead unless renewed by the party calling. It hurts like the dickens to have to pay for a call that was put in early in the day and not completed until late afternoon, especially if the car has been bought or sold in the meantime. There are "person to person" and "station to station" calls. Why not "time limited" calls? Let the burden of furnishing service be placed on the telephone company, where it belongs.

CORN COB bricks for fuel is the practical suggestion of an Iowa correspondent in this number, and from Fort Williams, Ont., come reports of wonderful results obtained from burning elevator screenings. The two waste products if pressed into bricks with a small quantity of crude oil would surely help to reduce the problems of the coal burner.

BROADCASTING the grain markets by radiophone would give so much wider circulation to this information than it attains at present, and to the great advantage and profit of city and country dealers the wonder is that every grain exchange does not immediately install the best sending equipment obtainable. With continuous quotations obtainable from Chicago or any other leading market every grain elevator operator would install a receiving outfit.

SHIPPERS cannot expect lower rates for transportation until the extravagant salaries of railroad workers are reduced to reasonable figures. When freight rates are reduced much of the farm products now going to waste will be marketed and the producer given some return for his labor. It is generally recognized that the greatest bar to business revival is the high wages which prevent the profitable conduct of business. No sane man cares to jeopardize new capital without some prospect of profit.

MANAGERS of the many farmers' elevators that are skating on thin ice financially are chargeable with and guilty of fraud in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, published elsewhere in this number of the Journal, if they issue checks for grain dishonored by the bank. As the manager is working for a salary and has no intent to swindle it seems unjust he should be charged with fraud, but such is the law; and managers will do well not to rely too much on the promises of directors to provide the needed funds.

THE NATIONAL Agitators Conference in Washington resulted in a woeful waste of gas and brot few practical suggestions for the relief of anyone except the agitators. If the Government took over the mills, elevators and banks as Jno. H. Hagen recommended, there would not be enough selfsacrificing sapsuckers to fill the places, but of course the reform would work a great economy for agriculture and reduce the expense of getting farm products to the consumers. The pity of the conference is that some of the benighted attendants believe these reforms possible and practical.

JUST what caused an elevator to fail is not quite so important to the man who must pay the bill as the fact of the failure itself. The cause, however, must precede the effect; and it is because they understand both cause and effect that competent designers and contractors are able to save the owner more than their services cost. There is nothing mysterious about it—every elevator failure is but the visible record of some human failure that occurred before the actual crash of the building itself. In the words of the prophet, the owner "he pays his money and he takes his choice."

GRAIN exchange traffic dep'ts have certainly earned their cost and justified their existence in recent months, and it is regrettable that farmers cannot be made acquainted with the real value they receive from the service of these dep'ts. The several reductions obtained in the cost of transportation have helped the producers more than the agitators ever hope to do.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE has come and gone. No one is the wiser. Those who went to speak or listen are out of pocket their traveling expenses, hotel bills and a week's time. The remarks of the few speakers who did utter a few germs of truth are reproduced elsewhere in this number of the Journal, but most of them were blatherskites whose mouthings should never have been encouraged by a Secretary of Agriculture.

GRAIN and field seed dealers have suffered as much if not more than any others from the rapid decline in market prices, yet they keep their grief to themselves and contribute nothing to any blatherskite who offers to yell the facts to the populace. The live dealers are too busy trying to make a living to waste time in lamentations over losses recorded. Get busy and do something meriting compensation, that will effect a turn in the tide of your business.

POWER cut off from a motor driving a leg in an elevator in Ohio caused a choke to occur recently. When the current came on again the motor forced the head pulley to turn inside the belt and a fire resulted. Motors driving elevator legs should have a low voltage release to guard against an emergency of this kind. Then, when the current is cut off, or when the voltage drops to a predetermined point below normal the device will operate to disconnect the compensator switch and the motor cannot start again of its own accord.

FIFTY-EIGHT SENATORS who voted Feb. 8 for the exemption of co-operative ass'ns from the laws against monopolies and trusts to rob the people, are probably laughing in their sleeves at having "buncoed" their farmer constituents, by giving them a law appearing to grant a special privilege while it is in reality worth nothing to the farmers. As soon as the producers do in fact monopolize and price-fix any article of food the great mass of the people will rise in their might and wipe out all class privileges. The same senators who voted for the co-operative marketing bill then will curry favor with the mob by voting for its repeal.

THE LARGE CROP of grain infesting insects produced last year will no doubt make more trouble for the operators of grain storehouses the coming summer than was experienced last year. This is especially true of those grain dealers having old wood houses, or for that matter any style of construction affording hiding places for these pests. Tile and wood structures provide so many cracks, crevices and open spaces that the weevil hiding therein will multiply very rapidly in joyful expectation of consuming the next lot of grain brought in. The cleaner your elevator, the more thoroughly you remove all dust and dirt, the less trouble will you have from this pest next summer.

THE grain dealer who loves his business is an optimist. He has quit thinking about the troubles of 1921 and is preparing to render his patrons the old time, 100% efficient, service in 1922. His brain is buzzing just now with plans for spring improvements in the elevator that will enable him to handle the business economically and efficiently, and he is not worrying about the grain business going to the dogs. He knows it won't.

PURITY in field seeds is relative, and not dependent solely on conditions that may be determined by arithmetical calculations, it is pointed out by A. E. Reynolds, of Crawfordsville, Ind., elsewhere in this number of the Journal. Seed that is 99½% pure may be more objectionable than other seed only 90% pure; and a decision must be reached in each case by a study of all the factors involved. In this, as in all matters requiring specialized knowledge, the reputable established dealer is in position to serve his patrons so efficiently that the small compensation he asks is trivial indeed. When farmers come to recognize that the service they receive from grain and field seed dealers comprises many intangible but valuable points of merit they will give less heed to the agitators who constantly prate about the necessity for eliminating the middleman.

A BETTER and more exact definition of heat damaged wheat is desired by grain handlers of the Southwest, who plan to ask that such a definition be made part of the regulations under the federal wheat standards. Changes in grading regulations that are made with the idea of obtaining greater exactness, and that are more readily understandable, are to be desired by all interested in the production and handling of grain; but it probably will never be possible to define a factor like heat damage so exactly as to remove all possibility of error and confusion. Definitions, to merit adoption, should be based upon generally accepted trade understandings upon which all grain dealers can agree. It is unfortunate that thus far it has not been possible to evolve means for determining all grade factors as accurately as test weight per bushel can be learned.

SENATOR McCUMBER of North Dakota has introduced a bill known as S. 3067 to create a lot of easy berths for new gangs of sapsuckers. If enacted the bill will establish a Federal Cooperative Marketing Board for the organization and regulation of cooperative marketing Ass'ns "and for other purposes." This would delight the politicians in need of more places for their heelers, but it is doubtful if any one else would profit from such a board. The politicians cherish the idea that anyone clothed with Governmental authority knows all about cooperative marketing and could easily enlighten and direct others to a full measure of success. Other citizens in commercial life are ignored and expect to find their way to success without any political coddling. However they would quickly resent any attempt on the part of the politicians to interfere with their business methods or management. Why pick on the farmers? What the country needs most is to have ninety per cent of the boards, bureaus and commissions now wasting the tax payers money abolished.

THE U. S. Bureau of Markets is said to have a market circuit wire connecting state capitols at Jefferson City, Mo., Madison, Wis., Lincoln, Nebr., Columbus, O., Harrisburg, Pa., and Trenton, N. J. While the political promoters of this useless agency claim it "is recognized as the most effective governmental market news collecting organization in the world," men long experienced in the marketing of farm products pay no attention to the so-called service.

ANOTHER elevator employe has sacrificed a foot to an accident, as reported in the news columns of this number of the Journal. This particular accident may not have been due to carelessness, but that is a contributing factor in practically every similar unhappy occurrence and it is entirely proper to repeat the admonition that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The careless employe is a dangerous employe. Don't be dangerous.

ONE of the latest and wildest plans "for helping Agriculture" has been presented by Congressman Young of North Dakota whose bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to control the acreage planted to each grain and thereby "stabilize the prices of grain." This wisecrack seems to have overlooked Nature, the Crop Killers Union and Foreign Demand, but that does not matter so long as his impractical proposal wins supporters in his district.

AGRARIAN attempts to gain control of the Federal Reserve Bank system bear out the expressed fears at the time the system was created, that the banking business would become the football of politics. About the only way to remove this menace is to provide by law that rediscounts made to member banks should be at a differential of say 1-16 per cent above the rate paid by the individual borrower on the same note. If a bank charged a customer 5 per cent the Reserve Bank rate on that same note would be 5 1-16 per cent, the member bank being left free to make its own rates. The Reserve Bank then would never have any occasion to change its rates of discount under political pressure, and the member bank could loan a more desirable customer at 4½ per cent, costing it 49-16 per cent at the Reserve Bank.

GOVERNMENT direction or promotion of any business has always made for waste and inefficiency and no doubt it always will, still our national lawmakers do not hesitate to enact new legislation providing for Government interference with additional lines of business. While the Federal Warehouse Act provides for purely voluntary application for license so far as the warehousemen are concerned, the licensing of 277 cotton warehouses, 276 grain warehouses and 18 wool warehouses by the Federal Government infringes the rights of the state governments and adds confusion to all public warehousing regulations. Storing any products for the public cannot be considered a matter of interstate commerce, hence licenses to conduct such a business should be issued only by the states. The drafting of rules governing the grading of tobacco may increase the number of tobacco warehouses applying for a Federal license, but will this attempted regulation of the tobacco trade help business?

LAW MAKERS who devote their time in Washington to the drafting and enacting of laws for the exemption of classes from laws which other citizens must obey are traitors to the nation. Congressmen who are not strong enough to limit their approval to laws dealing uniformly with all citizens should be sent home and kept there. Class legislation will wreck any government. Many farmers' organizations and hundreds of shippers' associations have vigorously denounced the Adamson 8-hour law and the Esch-Cummins law and demanded their repeal, but instead of acting in the interest of the entire nation the law makers assiduously apply themselves to the consideration of more class legislation.

THE RIGHT of a regular dealer with ample storage to more cars than his competitor who has less grain on hand ready for shipment has been upheld by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a recent decision. It is a devious line of reasoning that makes grain in the country equal to grain in an elevator ready for loading in computing the number of cars to which shippers are entitled. Happily, the Commission has held it is not discriminatory for the railroad to refuse to take into consideration those invisible supplies that are not actually in the elevator or otherwise ready for loading and it is to be hoped that the rule of common justice established by this decision will not be forgotten when the next car shortage arrives.

CLAIMS for delay in transit need not be filed in 6 months. The claim agents of the carriers for two years past have been rejecting many meritorious claims growing out of delay on the ground that they were not filed within the limit of time prescribed in the uniform B/L. The absence of a comma after the word "delay" gave the railroad quibblers a shadow of excuse for denying the shipper more time on straight delay claims. This defense has been completely wiped out by the first decision of the Supreme Court on this point, given Dec. 24, and published elsewhere in this number of the Journal, holding that delay is a transit claim of which the carrier requires no notice. If any shipper suffered loss by delay during the drop of \$1 in the price of wheat, and correspondingly in other grains, during 1921 it is not too late to file claim and to start suit in 1922.

IT IS something of a travesty on our vaunted civilization that a condition exists which will cause 5,000,000 Russians, many of them helpless children, to starve this winter. Yet persons who are in positions that should give them knowledge of the facts say this is true. At the same time, the taking of \$20,000,000 of Grain Corporation funds to buy relief supplies is not pleasing to many persons, in view of the economic stringency that exists in our own land. But, however other aspects of the situation may be considered, there is an unholy delight in viewing the characteristic American spirit with which the Purchasing Commission tackled its job of starting the food toward Russia. And it is some satisfaction to know that the men in charge make use of the established facilities of business in carrying on their work instead of setting up a wasteful extravagant government organization to do it.

Elevator Building During 1921.

In the records of the grain elevator building industry the year 1921 established for itself an unique record. A year of declining prices for building materials as it was, fewer elevators were built than in any previous year for which figures are available, and probably fewer elevators were built than in any twelvemonth period since the bulk handling of grain assumed its place as a major industry.

Carefully compiled statistics from the news columns of the Grain Dealers Journal show that only 345 country and 20 terminal elevators were built last year. New machinery was installed in 319 elevators during the year. In 1920 there were built 497 country and 19 terminal elevators; in 1919, 859 country and 73 terminal; in 1918, 621 country and 40 terminal; in the banner year, 1917, 1,146 country and 69 terminal; and in 1916, 1,066 country and 33 terminal.

Of the elevators known to have been erected last year, 280 were built of combustible materials and 85 were fireproof. Eleven of the latter were of tile.

The improvements by states follow:

	Country elevators.	Terminal elevators.	Fireproof (concrete).	Tile.	Combustible. Enlarged, over- hauled, repaired	Other buildings erected.	Burned.	Damaged by fire or wind.	New mch. installed.
Arkansas	4	1	4	1	4	5	1	1	2
California	4	1	4	1	4	5	1	1	2
Canada	9	3	3	1	9	5	1	1	1
Colorado	19	0	5	1	14	17	1	1	8
Idaho	6	0	2	1	4	4	1	1	3
Illinois	35	1	11	1	25	39	21	22	35
Indiana	15	0	2	1	12	12	5	17	12
Iowa	24	1	6	1	18	29	10	19	20
Kansas	38	2	7	3	30	26	16	18	40
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	6
Louisiana	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2
Maryland	3	2	2	0	3	1	0	0	0
Michigan	15	0	2	1	12	4	1	13	6
Minnesota	11	0	0	0	11	27	8	21	16
Missouri	19	1	7	1	12	16	11	17	4
Montana	7	0	1	0	6	64	0	12	4
Nebraska	13	1	1	0	13	25	8	9	24
New Eng.	4	0	0	0	4	2	2	3	1
New J.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
New Mex.	6	0	0	0	6	2	2	2	0
New York	2	2	2	0	2	1	0	4	3
N. Dak.	11	0	1	0	10	22	6	47	8
Ohio	17	1	6	1	11	10	7	11	12
Oklahoma	26	0	2	3	21	25	4	8	5
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5
Penna.	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0
S. Dak.	5	0	1	0	4	10	3	21	8
Southeast	7	0	2	0	5	0	0	2	3
Tennessee	3	0	1	0	2	3	2	1	2
Texas	31	3	4	0	30	18	9	8	9
Utah	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wash'ton	3	0	1	0	2	2	2	7	2
Wisconsin	2	1	1	0	2	9	2	6	5
Wyoming	7	0	0	0	7	1	4	0	2
Total for	1921 .. 345	20	74	11	280	371	133	300	179
1920 .. 497	19	164	15	69	234	117	250	87	..
1919 .. 859	73	240	..	443	445	..	202	77	..
1918 .. 619	40	123	..	536	349	..	202	76	..
1917 .. 1,146	69	238	..	977	907	..	290	137	..
1916 .. 1,066	33	..	..	..	427	..	259	150	..

Elevator improvements fell so low in 1920 and 1921 that the totals for the two years do not equal those for 1919 alone, while they fall considerably below the records established in 1916 and 1917. Notwithstanding these facts, the volume of grain handled thru elevators in 1920 and 1921 was great and the depreciation of elevator property was considerable. It follows, then, that the grain handling industry entered 1922 with its equipment at a lower state of efficiency than it should be to give economical results, and because of this there must be more activity in building new elevators and improving old ones than there has been in the past 24 months. Whether the full measure of this improved situation will be

reached in 1922 is not yet apparent, but the need for new elevators and repairs and improvements to old plants is pressing.

In a business that is so highly organized and so keenly competitive as that of handling grain, margins of profit are inevitably narrow. This fact requires that handling costs must be correspondingly low; and because handling costs are in part determined by the efficiency of the elevator plant itself it is imperative that the plant perform its functions with the utmost economy. Improvements made in the two years just passed have not been sufficient to keep the grain handling machinery of the country at its normal state of efficiency. Grain elevators have not been kept up-to-date. The thoughts of grain dealers must be directed in the future toward overcoming this condition, and there is every reason to believe that they will do their part.

DEALERS who have claims for loss and damage that occurred during the period of government operation of the railroads should proceed immediately to institute suit to recover if they expect ever to do so. Feb. 28 is the latest date for starting such suits, according to a notice issued recently by the Railroad Administration, altho the time may be extended by the passage of a bill now in congress designed to have this effect. Better not wait; the bill may be lost in the shuffle of political juggling.

COMPLEX accounting systems are a perpetual drag on the time and strength of many grain dealers who would profit far more by installing a simple system of bookkeeping and delegating an assistant to do the work. Duplicating and triplicating labor saving forms not only save the time needed to make copies of important entries but they also reduce the opportunity for error. The grain merchant can more profitably apply his time to the promotion of his business. Old customers need to be given some personal attention and new ones cultivated, while the search for new and more advantageous markets merits careful vigilance.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE policy of raising discount rates is charged by the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry with having put down the price of wheat; but one member of the Com'te thoroly disagrees with this finding and points out that the decline in prices was world-wide and started in other countries before prices broke in the United States. The opinion of the majority of the Com'te is that the Federal Reserve Board can raise the price of grains at will by lowering discount rates. A professor at a recent convocation of the agricultural college at Corvallis, Ore., stated that the average intelligence of the people of the United States was equal to that of a pupil in the sixth grade, and this finding by the majority of the Com'te shows that some members of Congress are equally lacking in intelligence. If the Federal Reserve unduly lowered its discount rate the funds so forced into our banking system would not be limited to the purchase of wheat but would flow into all channels of trade and drive gold out of the United States. By this inflation of other commodities the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar would be decreased.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

How to Get Reduction of Rental?

Grain Dealers Journal: The C., M. & St. P. is about to charge me \$53 for site on its tracks for only an elevator with small flat house attached. This charge is outrageous and I would be glad to have suggestions on what steps to take to have it reduced.—H. T. Broders, cashier, First National Bank, Hartley, Ia.

Liability for Buying Mortgaged Wheat?

Grain Dealers Journal: Some time ago it seems to us we read a decision in the Journal releasing the buyer of mortgaged wheat from liability. When was this published and what was the point involved?—Paul Phillips, Security Elevator Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

Ans.: This decision appeared in full in the Journal Nov. 25, page 716.

The point established was that the mortgagee had no claim against the buyer of the grain unless he could prove that the grain delivered to the elevator was the same grain covered by the mortgage.

It might seem rather easy to prove that the oats or wheat known to have been hauled to the elevator came from a certain farm, but the difficulty arises for the plaintiff that the farmer can not be persuaded to go on the witness stand and testify that he was himself guilty of fraud in so selling grain that he knew to be covered by a mortgage.

Taking Off Grades on Contract?

Grain Dealers Journal: We sold three cars of kafir to grade No. 3 to a buyer who resold to a Chicago dealer.

On arrival at Chicago our buyer wired us that the kafir did not grade No. 3 and we agreed with our buyer to have same conditioned at our expense and apply on our contract to him.

After conditioning one car graded No. 2, one No. 4 and one sample. During this time kafir declined about 30 cents, and instead of applying on our original contract the kafir was sold on the open Chicago market.

Our position is that we had cars conditioned to make any passable grade and after running they should have been applied on our contract, less any difference they might have at times on grades. The No. 2 was better than we promised; and the No. 4 and sample should have been applied on contract less difference in value between No. 3 and No. 4 and sample.—Doak & Sawtell.

Ans.: When the original contract fails to specify the discount at which specified lower grades will be accepted on contract, a new contract must be made by new offer and acceptance. The new contract is not effective unless the price named for the discount is accepted by the other party.

In this case the exchange of wires and confirmation appears to have meant no more than if the conditioning would raise the grade to No. 3 the seed would be taken on the original contract. The question what to do if the grain still failed to grade after rehandling was left open.

A buyer is not obligated to accept lower grades at market difference unless so provided in contract. This is for the very good reason that a buyer may be already overloaded with No. 4 or sample and may contract for No. 2 or No. 3 to mix up the lower grades on hand.

Unless the seller comes to a definite understanding by mutual acceptance when informed that his shipment has failed to grade the buyer has a legal right to accept the grain if the market rises or refuse it if the market falls. A seller can not force a buyer to take No. 4 on a contract for No. 3. The consent of the buyer

must be had, on terms satisfactory to him. His consent to take the low grades can not be inferred, assumed or taken for granted, but must be stated by him in so many words.

Difference Between Terminal and Transfer Cleaning House?

Grain Dealers Journal: I would like to have explained in detail the difference between a terminal elevator and a transfer house or cleaning house.

It has been my opinion that an elevator which handles grain in carload lots from its own line of elevators for cleaning and probably some storing should be classed as a transfer house. However, if this same elevator should handle grain other than its own, should it be placed in the terminal class regardless of whether it is at a terminal point or not? Should a house of say 500,000 bushels, which, strictly speaking, would not be at a terminal point, handling its own grain and storing grain for others be classed as a terminal or a transfer house? It is my opinion that it should be classed as a terminal.—Geo. C. Whitmer.

Ans.: A terminal elevator is one located at the terminus of a line of transportation and is equipped with elevating machinery and provided with considerable storage. A transfer house has comparatively little storage and transfers grain from car to car, its location away from a terminal being immaterial. A transfer house that has cleaning machinery becomes a cleaning house. Storage for 500,000 bus. is sufficient to take a house out of the transfer class. A transfer or cleaning elevator might be located at a country crossroad or at a railroad terminal.

Primarily a transfer house is designed for transferring grain from car to car or from car to boat, and the term "cleaning elevator" is generally applied to elevators used in cleaning car shipments and loading out either to cars or boats.

A terminal elevator is generally located at the terminus of some line of transportation. It might be either at the terminus of a rail or water route, and it could be a cleaning elevator just as well as a transfer elevator. Some of the Lake Erie elevators which transfer grain from boats to cars have large storage capacity but no cleaning equipment.

One firm at one time operated a cleaning and transfer elevator at Moberly, Mo. The same house would still have been a cleaning and transfer house even though it had been moved to a terminus or a grain center like St. Louis or Chicago.

There is no clean cut distinction, for the reason that "transfer" relates to the class of business while "terminal" relates to the location.

Buyer's Right to Unload Grain at Discount?

Grain Dealers Journal: I sold some corn to a Baltimore firm for export with stated discount for No. 3 corn. All the best corn I had, the kind that was grading No. 3 at interior points and Philadelphia, was shipped on this sale, but on arrival it graded No. 6, 5 and 4.

Buyers asked 5 cents discount. I answered: "Cannot stand discount. Bill to New York." The corn went into Baltimore over the B. & O., which has no export rate to New York, and the buyers replied: "Will cost 22½¢ additional to go to New York. Advise disposition." I answered: "Bill to New York without further argument." They replied: "New York firm will not pay our drafts; answer; demurrage running." I answered: "Bill New York, draw State Bank, Elliott." They replied: "The corn was due us and we have ordered it unloaded at discount named."

I preferred to ship to New York to save discount and to buy in to cancel contract. Now they claim some 7,600 bus. due them and wire they would cancel at 1¼ cents. I answered: "No reply to make to you, as you disregard all rules of the trade, law and honor." Can I bring suit in the Federal Court here for settlement?—J. S. Cameron, Elliott, Ill.

Ans.: The Baltimore firm is a member of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n in good standing, and the proper course is to arbitrate.

It was not necessary to bill to New York to save discount as there are other firms at Baltimore to whom the grain could have been

turned over for seller's account. As the corn failed to grade No. 3 buyers were under no obligation to take it on contract except at a price satisfactory to themselves. Seller's failure to give buyers definite instructions on disposition of corn at a discount leaves the shipment that failed to grade outside of the contract, and buyers owe seller no duty other than to handle the shipment to the best advantage for his account.

On the other hand, the corn was the shipper's property, and altho corn was due on contract, the unloading was unauthorized and buyers are liable for conversion. The seller is liable on his unfilled contract, so that if shipper starts suit the buyers may make counter claim for breach of contract. The difference should be arbitrated. Suit would have to be begun in state of defendant's domicile.

Decision on Liability of Telegraph Co.?

Grain Dealers Journal: We are interested in what damages we can collect from the telegraph company for an error and remember reading some time ago in the Grain Dealers Journal the final ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission on this question, but can not locate it. When did it appear?—A. L. Woodrow.

Ans.: The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission prescribing the liability of telegraph companies at \$500 on unrepeat messages and \$5,000 on repeated rate messages with a percentage increase in rate for higher liability was published in full in the Journal May 25, 1921, pages 862 and 863, and was effective July 13, 1921.

"A POLITICAL group undisguisedly hostile to business is in control of Federal legislation. It is hoodwinking the farmer with promises of legislative panaceas for his hard times. It is promising 'cheap money' after the fashion of the Populists and the Free Silverites and the Greenbackers who have led the farmer astray politically in the past," says Chas. F. Scott, for four years a member of the Com'ite on Agriculture in the House of Representatives.

Oppose Free Seed Distribution.

The Wabash County Agri. Ass'n, in session at Wabash, Ind., Jan. 25, adopted a pointed resolution opposing continuance of the distribution of seeds by members of congress at public expense. The principal objection to the practice was on the ground that it is a wasteful use of funds, altho it was pointed out that the seeds usually are of doubtful quality, while in some cases they have actually proved injurious to other plants and crops, due to the presence of noxious weed seeds.

The resolution follows:

Whereas, It has been a general practice of members of congress to distribute large quantities of garden seeds free to their constituents, and

Whereas, We found in several cases these seeds of inferior quality and quite frequently never used, and

Whereas, We consider this practice as non-essential and needless expenditure of public funds; therefore be it

Resolved, That we favor the discontinuance of this practice.

Coming Conventions.

Feb. 14, 15. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants at Binghamton, N. Y.

Feb. 14, 15, 16. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at La Salle, Ill.

Feb. 21, 23. Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Minneapolis.

Feb. 22, 23. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio at Findlay.

Feb. 22, 23, 24. Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas at Salina, Kan.

Feb. 28-Mar. 2. North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Devil's Lake.

Mar. 2, 3. Indiana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n at Wabash.

May 9, 10. Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n at Peoria.

May 29, 31. Southern Seedmens Ass'n at New Orleans, La.

June 21, 22, 23. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago.

Managers of Insolvent Elevators Be Careful.

When a co-operative farmers' elevator company gets into the position where its liabilities exceed the assets the manager often is encouraged to go on doing business in the hope and assurance by the directors, or some of them, that funds will be provided. Hitherto it has not seemed hazardous for a manager to continue to do business, while insolvent, as co-operative companies have not held themselves strictly to the rules controlling bankers and other institutions of trust.

The manager issuing a check in payment for grain when there are not sufficient funds is guilty of fraud, held the Supreme Court of Minnesota Dec. 16 in the suit by Jandera v. Lakefield Farmers Union of Lakefield, Minn. Instead of coming in as a creditor in the division of the assets of a bankrupt the farmer who hauled in a wagonload of grain and received a check that proved to be worthless can go into a justice shop and serve an attachment on sufficient of the company's assets to recover the amount due him.

On June 10, 1920, Jandera delivered two loads of grain and was given two checks on the First National Bank of Lakefield. The bank refused payment on the ground the company had no funds therein. July 2 Jandera brought suit alleging that the indebtedness "was fraudulently contracted and that defendant is about to dispose of its property," and levied on certain real estate. Jan. 3, 1921, the company was declared a bankrupt, Emil Schoyen being appointed trustee in bankruptcy Jan. 25. Mar. 3, Schoyen asked the court to vacate the attachment and substitute him as defendant.

The Supreme Court said: From the testimony of the manager it appears that he purchased this grain and issued these checks; that defendant had no funds in the bank at that time and was then hopelessly insolvent; that immediately thereafter the bank caused an attachment to be issued under which it closed defendant's

elevator and took the grain for which these checks were issued; that defendant did not resist the attachment procured by the bank; and that after the levy had been made under that attachment plaintiff procured his writ and caused a levy to be made thereunder on the real estate on which the elevator was located. The manager states that when he issued the checks he did not know that defendant had no funds in the bank and believed that the checks would be paid. It further appears from the manager's testimony that defendant, in addition to its elevator, operated a lumber yard and owned an old tile factory; that before plaintiff procured his writ defendant's president, A. V. Everett, had given an option contract for the sale or lease of a parcel of trackage property owned by it on the opposite side of the track from its elevator, and had shipped a carload of machinery from the tile factory to a plant owned by himself; that the only compensation to defendant for this machinery was a charge against Everett, on the books, of \$100, although "it was worth a whole lot more"; that when plaintiff's attachment was issued Everett was endeavoring to sell all of defendant's property; and that after plaintiff's attachment had been levied, Everett took the lumber on hand and removed it from the lumber yard and had himself charged on the books of the corporation with some fourteen or fifteen hundred dollars as the purchase price of the lumber.

The trustee contends that the testimony of the manager shows an absence of intent to defraud. The manager knew that the defendant was indebted in an amount exceeding the total value of all its assets, and no attempt was made to explain how it happened that he failed to know that defendant had no funds in the bank, or why he believed that the checks would be paid. We simply have his bare statement that he did not know that there were no funds and believed the checks would be paid. Furthermore, there is no showing that the president of the corporation, who seems to have been its controlling executive officer, was not fully cognizant of the exact situation. Issuing a check knowing that the maker has no funds or credit with the bank sufficient for its payment is prima facie evidence of intent to defraud. Chapter 94, Laws 1919.—185 N. W. Rep. 656.

A CONTEST is being conducted among high school and college students by the Portland Cement Ass'n to stimulate interest in economical and permanent farm improvements and to furnish an incentive for the students to study methods of using concrete as a farm building material. Prizes are offered for the best essays on practical uses of concrete on farms.

REGULATIONS governing the importation of Canadian grain to be milled and thereafter re-exported to Canada have been extended by the Treasury Dep't. Mills adjacent to ports of entry are required to keep account of the grain so brought into this country and to submit reports monthly.

New President Baltimore Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Joseph G. Reynolds, who was unanimously elected President of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce by the Board of Directors of the organization on Feb. 1st, has been a member of the well-known grain exporting firm of Gill & Fisher for about twelve years. Prior to his elevation to the Presidency of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Reynolds was a member of its Executive Committee and has served, from time to time on various other standing and special committees of the institution. The new executive is about 50 years of age. He became identified with the grain trade in 1889, starting in the office of the firm of which he is now a partner.

Mr. Reynolds has always taken a deep interest in all matters tending to bring about better conditions in the grain trade, and his colleagues bespeak for him a successful administration as head of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. He resides at Long Green, Baltimore county, Md., where he has a farm of some 50 acres, in which he takes great pride.

Besides his connection with the grain exporting business, Mr. Reynolds is a Director of the Atlantic Trust Co. of Baltimore. one of the growing financial institutions of the 'Monumental City,' and is interested in several other commercial enterprises.

Delay Claims Need Not Be Filed Within Six Months.

The railroad companies have been making a practice of refusing claims for damage due to delay on the ground that they were not filed within the 6 months' limit of time on claims for loss, damage or injury.

One of the first court decisions to be rendered on this point in the uniform B/L is that of the Supreme Court of Arkansas on Dec. 24, 1921, in the suit by W. A. Barrett against the St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. to recover damages for a carload of potatoes going out of condition during an unreasonable delay in the movement.

The lower court had decided in favor of the railroad company, but the Supreme Court reversed its decision in favor of the shipper.

Chief Justice McCulloch of the Supreme Court said:

"It is contended that appellant should not be permitted to recover because according to the undisputed evidence, notice of the loss was not given in compliance with the stipulation in the B/L. According to the language of the stipulation there is an exception in the requirement for notice—

"Where the loss, damage, or injury complained of is due to delay or damage while being loaded or unloaded, or damaged in transit by carelessness or negligence."

It is seen from the language of this stipulation that what is generally known as transit claims are exempted from the requirements as to notice. Appellant's claim in this instance falls within that class and therefore notice was not required."—235 S. W. Rep. 800.

To Regulate Radiophone Sending.

Pres. Harding Feb. 7 directed Sec'y Hoover to call a conference of army, navy and commercial experts on wireless telephony to devise a new code of regulations, with additional legislation, to do away with the chaotic condition of the air, due to the operations of 14,000 licensed amateur sending stations.

There are said to be more than 100,000 amateur receivers.

Wireless telephony was developed by the amateurs, who are well organized and will demand consideration in the apportionment of the air, hours and wave-lengths.

Forbes Says:

Cast out suspicion. Doubt deadens. Self-reliance is useless unless you have made yourself reliable.

Learn to learn if you would learn to earn. Be true to self—and most people will be true to you.

Get your motives, your principles, your ambitions right, and nothing can utterly daunt you. Inward strength will succor and sustain you.

To rise above the crowd, crowd your days and hours with study, observation, effort and resolution.

Glory not in having more than others, but in doing more.

Leaking in Transit

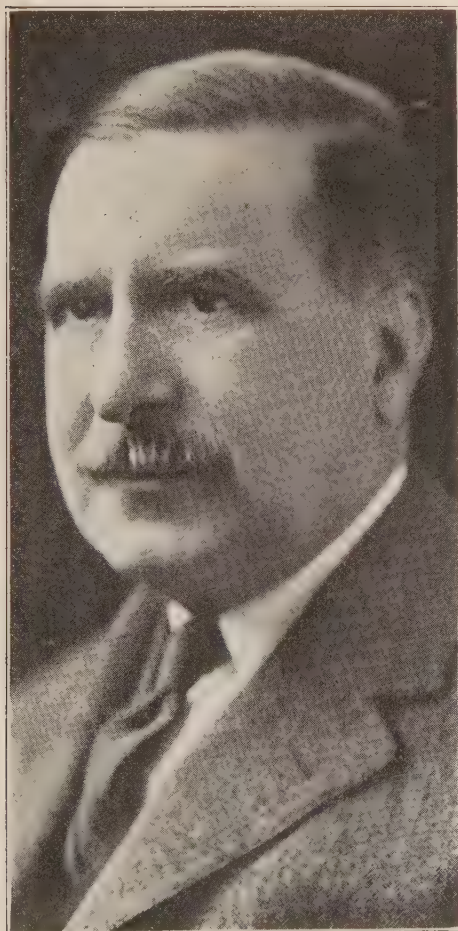
Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

D. & S. L. 52102 passed thru Nickel, Ind., Feb. 8, leaking corn at door. Train moving rapidly so had no opportunity to repair.—Nickel Grain Co., Nickel (Valparaiso p. o.), Ind.

M. P. 40553 passed thru Shannon, Kan., Jan. 24 in eastbound train leaking wheat badly from one (front) corner.—J. E. Duncan & Son, per J. M. Duncan.

I. C. 35467 leaking white corn, passed thru Raub, Ind., on Big 4 on morning of Jan. 6.—Harry E. Garrison.



Joseph G. Reynolds, Baltimore, Md.
Pres. Chamber of Commerce.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Elevator Owners Must Pull Together.

Grain Dealers Journal: We have been reading your articles regarding increased rentals for elevator sites by railroads. You are right when you state that we must get together and take action to curb the awful greed of railroads. Our Claiborn, Ohio, elevator is located on a narrow strip of Erie R. R. Co. ground of a value not exceeding \$100.00 and our rent has been raised from \$10.00 to \$52.00. We feel it is time to get together with others who are being robbed.—The Farmers Associated Elevators Co., R. W. Lenox, Richwood, Ohio.

Get Markets via Magnavox.

Grain Dealers Journal: The two elevators at Bellflower, Ill., owned by The W. T. Bradbury Grain Co. and Gooch Bros. & Co., have recently installed a Westinghouse wireless receiver for their own as well as their patrons accommodation. The markets which are sent out from Tuscola are received here every half hour. With a Loud Speaking horn (Magnavox) attached, all those in the room can hear very distinctly. The entire market is immediately written on a large bulletin board where all may see it.

The comments of this outfit are varied. Some say "remarkable," "astonishing," etc. Some have said that if this thing keeps up a fellow will have to be careful what he says while he has his best girl out riding, or the whole world will hear. Mr. Johnson, manager of The Bradbury Grain Co., has a solution to this problem. He says, "the only safe way now is to 'Say It With Flowers.'"—Bellflower, Ill.

"Turn Your Back on the Past."

Grain Dealers' Journal: You deserve to be commended for the splendid editorials you have been running on the front cover of the Grain Dealers' Journal. These will do more than anything I know of to give readers a clear vision of a hopeful spirit. And all need these two things if we are to forge ahead, "for where there is no vision the people perish." Your attitude during all of these trying times has been one of broad sympathy and high purpose.

It may be well enough continually to advise waiting for buying this commodity and that commodity "because the bottom has not yet been reached," but in many instances this can work a more material harm than the purchasing of say a labor-saving machine even at a higher price.

We found ourselves putting off the buying of necessary equipment until prices were "lower" until one day we sat down and figured that we were losing more money by NOT having the machine than we could possibly save in a dozen years by waiting for a lower price. So we bought. Perhaps we can buy this same machine for \$30.00 less a year from now. But in the meantime we figure that its use will save us at least \$150.00. Would it have paid us to wait?

The splendid response to our advertising since the first of the year convinces us that grain men everywhere realize that the less expense they have in handling grain must come through labor-saving equipment and that they have put off purchasing long enough.

The grain business, with all of its ups and downs, is just as good a business as any man's business and just as good money will be made

in it from now on as could be made anywhere else. The thing to do is to turn our back on the past and work with our faces towards the future. Respectfully, James A. Worsham, Maroa, Ill.

Good Use for Corn Cobs.

Grain Dealers Journal: Note in Grain Dealers Journal for Jan. 10th a description of a cob burner. I would like to suggest a safer, more economical and profitable means to dispose of cobs for both the producer and elevator handlers of grain. If some manufacturer of machinery would build a machine for moulding cobs and other waste into bricks it would make a profitable line for some localities. A starch would be required to hold the bricks compact and in addition just a little crude oil would make the very best of fuel.—M. C. Elcan, Kingston, Ia.

Would Like to Have Radio Markets?

Grain Dealers Journal: I notice with interest the different articles the Journal has had on the radio 'phones.

I am expecting to install a 'phone as soon as I can get the information as to when the markets will be sent broadcast from Chicago or some other place, so as to make the outfit valuable for me in getting the markets; and I would like to have the address of the parties who are trying to get the markets sent out. I have no private wire, and rely on public wires for my markets during the session, which is very unsatisfactory.—Harry T. Strawn, Jacksonville, Ill.

Rental Raised to Robbery Figures.

Grain Dealers Journal: Your article on "Ground Rental Greed" page 105 of the Jan. 25th number, prompts me to write you that I am located on the Peoria & Eastern Div. of the Big 4 R. R. Years ago the railroad asked only \$1.00 per year rent for the ground occupied by our elevator. First the rent was raised to \$5.00 per year, then in 1912 to \$25. And in 1919 to \$60 per year.

I occupy 200 feet along the track by 70 feet deep. The elevator and three small coal bins are on the railroads right of way. The rental now demanded is the full market value of the land. I consider it plain robbery and I will be glad to join other dealers in working for Legislative relief.—R. H. Kinder.

War Discounts and Delayed Inspection.

Grain Dealers Journal: There is an underlying and growing feeling in opposition to the present system of inspection which has its disadvantages to the shipping public. The true value of wheat cannot properly be reflected, because the country shipper cannot apply the technicalities of federal grading to the purchase of grain from the farmer, thus the elevators are being made the goat, for which they are paying dearly.

Country dealers are hurt, there is no denying that, yet they feel the fault is not entirely theirs, rather the treatment they have received from the ports of entry to which their grain has moved by way of excessive discounts, technicalities of federal grading, and the like. Co-operative effort thru the Ass'ns has brought little relief, so far. However, we are continuing the fight.

The Ass'ns of Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, thru their Secretaries, have been making an effort to have the inspectors at Gulf ports place on the second inspection certificate date and grade of the first inspection. The object in making this effort is to protect the shippers interest and to prevent delays occasioned by shippers being compelled to investigate whether returns made are based upon first or second inspection. Arrival inspection

is afforded at all terminals, interior or gulf, and while all grain arriving at the ports are inspected promptly, yet there are instances, and many of them where the grain was inspected upon arrival and remained on track an indefinite length of time and when placed at the elevator for unloading was again inspected and account sales rendered on the basis of second inspection.—C. F. Prouty, sec'y Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Corn Shippers Beware.

Grain Dealers Journal: I want to warn my brother grain dealers against the trouble I have had shipping corn to Clover Leaf R. R. Stations West of Neoga, Ill.

I have shipped cars of ear corn to farmer and feeders and when they get the corn, they refuse to pay draft saying corn was not good quality and consequently leave the corn on my hands which has to be sold at discount enough to lose five to ten cents per bushel. This same corn when shelled grades No. 3 in Chicago and New Orleans, La. I say Beware.—J. H. Snowden, Lerna, Coles Co., Ill.

Early Organization History.

Grain Dealers Journal: It was in the spring of 1895 that a few of the grain dealers of Central Iowa met in Des Moines and formed a temporary organization. I recall as present M. McFarlin, B. A. Lockwood, and Capt. M. T. Russell of Des Moines, E. P. Gilbert of Gilbert, Ia., Allan Smith of Boone, J. R. Lawbaugh, myself and a few others.

The name "Central Iowa Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Ass'n" given the organization was misleading as there was no provision for insurance; and it was chosen that it might serve as an inducement to dealers to join the Ass'n. When the membership became sufficiently large the insurance part of the work was to have been taken up.

At one of the meetings Allan Smith, J. R. Lawbaugh and myself were selected to draw up articles of association, and at Boone, Ia., the com'te adopted with a few slight changes, the articles I had drawn up. They were presented and adopted a short time later at a meeting of the Ass'n.

B. A. Lockwood was our first president and Capt. M. T. Russell the first sec'y. After two years he was followed by Mr. Howard, but the latter allowed interest to wane.

The men in this group were the men who organized the Iowa Grain Dealers' Ass'n, which later became the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n; and that same group of men were much in evidence in the organization of the National Ass'n at Chicago. This group furnished the third pres. of the National Ass'n in the person of B. A. Lockwood of Des Moines.

It was about 1900 when the Iowa Grain Dealers Ass'n was organized to include the state of Iowa. Jay A. King of Nevada became its pres., and Geo. A. Wells sec'y. This, in the main, is a condensed history of the organization of Iowa's grain trade.—E. L. Ericson, Story City, Ia.

Fertilizer Makers Want Reduced Rates

Fertilizer manufacturers recently told the Interstate Commerce Commission the farmer cannot buy their product and they cannot continue to manufacture it unless there are substantial reductions in freight rates on fertilizers and fertilizer materials. A reduction of 25% in rates is asked in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

Chas. McDowell, pres. of the National Fertilizer Ass'n, testified that all costs of doing business, even the price of German and French potash, except freight rates, are back to the pre-war basis.

Want Change in Heat Damage Requirements.

A petition asking the Sec'y of Agriculture to make changes in the percentages of heat damaged kernels permissible in the various grades of wheat has been prepared by the Grain Inspection Supervision Com'te of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange.

The petition recites that there is great confusion and diversity of opinion as to what constitutes "heat damage," and asks that a definition be formulated that will be clear and understandable. Proposed specifications to define heat damage are as follows:

That kernels or particles of wheat in samples to be designated "heat damaged" shall be: very brittle in texture; mahogany in color thruout entire kernel; high in acid; bitter in taste (determined by chewing); musty in odor; absolutely detrimental in quality for flour making; skin burn grains or other discolored grain not brittle, acid, bitter, nor musty not to be classed as heat damaged.

It is hoped that a meeting will be held at Fort Worth in the near future to discuss the request.

Cuban Credit Conditions Difficult of Solution.

Some grain dealers who have sold and delivered corn and a few millers who have shipped flour to Cuban merchants of good reputation will eventually receive but a small part of the balances due them from the bankrupts.

Legislation by the Cuban government has interfered with the usual process whereby the unfit merchants are eliminated. Three-fourths of the Spanish merchants in Cuba have the highest standards of business integrity, but the "Suspension of Payment" law permits their crooked competitors to cheat creditors and undersell the honest merchant until he is driven out of business, to the loss of the foreign creditor who in mutual good faith extended a reasonable measure of credit to him.

"Suspension of Payment" in Cuba is a proceeding whereby a debtor places his affairs in the hands of the court and upon depositing a bond covering 50 per cent of his liabilities, is granted three years' extension with the privilege of liquidating his indebtedness at 50 per cent. Filing suit against him gives debtor the excuse for suspending payment, and even if suit is filed the creditor is unable to get to trial in a reasonable time.

Certified checks of the Banco Nacional de Cuba and other banks are selling at 22 cents on the dollar. The crooked merchant buys up the checks and uses them to settle his debt to the bank, whereas the honest merchant paid in full to the bank and impaired his own capital. The crook makes a judicial agreement with his creditors for 3 years' extension and eventually will pay only 50 per cent. He then sells merchandise at 50 cents less than the cost of the articles on the shelves of the honest dealer, so that if the latter liquidated he would be bankrupt. Eventually honest merchants also will be forced to suspend payment.

For several days in October, 1920, before the moratorium was declared there was a steady run on 500 banks in Cuba, and the amount of money hoarded and buried is several times the amount of the deposits now remaining in the banks. After the banks had closed and credit was shut off Cuba purchased \$160,000,000 worth of merchandise, but did not pay old debts.

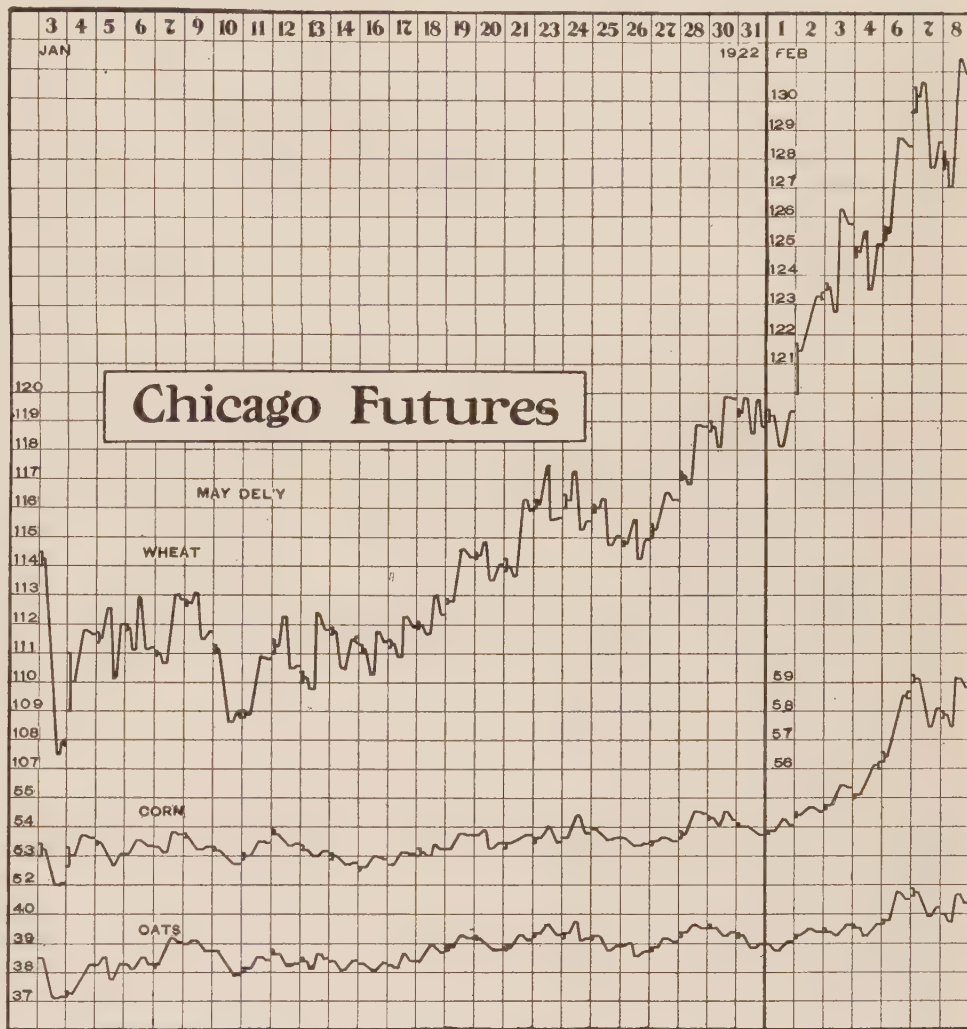
"Cubans are bitterly disappointed in their own banks. They lost a part of the money deposited in them. They held sugar, gambled on same and lost. They saw high priced merchandise on their shelves depreciate 50%. They are now making a stubborn effort to protect themselves and their buried capital. In order to do this, thousands of them have suspended payment. Others have returned merchandise, others have transferred their assets. Thousands have actually made money by virtue of the bad conditions on the Island," says the American Protective & Credit Service Corp.

THE seventeenth annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress will be held in Washington, D. C., Mar. 1 and 2. The evening session on Wednesday, Mar. 1, is to be devoted to a discussion of the proposed St. Lawrence River Ship Channel.

COLORADO stock growers do not seem to think the Com'te of 15 wise men did a good job when they brought out their livestock marketing plan. In a recent convention of the Colorado Stock Growers' Ass'n, they rejected the plan and endorsed the present competitive system.

A MILLION BARRELS of flour for Russian relief is the program of the Society of Friends of America in obtaining donations of corn, as well.

SECRETARY of the Treasury Mellon discovered a deposit of \$12,000,000 in a New York Bank, to the credit of the federal government, the existence of which has been unknown to the treasury. It had been deposited by the Grain Corporation in 1919 and as this organization operated separately as an independent governmental agency, no report of the deposit had been made to the treasury.



Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices of wheat, corn and oats for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

MAY WHEAT.													
	Jan. 25.	Jan. 26.	Jan. 27.	Jan. 28.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 6.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 8.
Chicago	115	115	116 1/4	118 1/4	119 1/4	118 1/4	119 1/4	123 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4	130 1/4
Kansas City	106 1/4	106 1/4	107 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4	109	109 1/4	113 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	120 1/4
St. Louis	112 1/4	112 1/4	114	116 1/4	117 1/4	115 1/4	116 1/4	120 1/4	122 1/4	122	124 1/4	125 1/4	127 1/4
Minneapolis	122	121 1/4	123 1/4	125 1/4	126 1/4	125 1/4	126	129 1/4	131 1/4	130 1/4	133	132 1/4	136
Duluth (durum)	96 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4	100 1/4	101	100	100 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	108 1/4	108 1/4	111 1/4
Winnipeg	112 1/4	112 1/4	114 1/4	115 1/4	116 1/4	115 1/4	116	118 1/4	120	118 1/4	122 1/4	123	125 1/4
Toledo	128 1/4	128	129 1/4	132	133	132	131	134 1/4	137 1/4	137		141	143
Milwaukee	115 1/4	114 1/4	116 1/4	118 1/4	119 1/4	118 1/4	119 1/4	123 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4	130 1/4
MAY CORN.													
	Jan. 25.	Jan. 26.	Jan. 27.	Jan. 28.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 6.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 8.
Chicago	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	55 1/4	56	58 1/4	58	58 1/4
Kansas City	47 1/4	47	47 1/4	48 1/4	48	47 1/4	47 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
St. Louis	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	53 1/4	53	52 1/4	52 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	57 1/4
Milwaukee	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	53 1/4	54	54 1/4	55 1/4	56 1/4	58 1/4	58	58 1/4
MAY OATS.													
	Jan. 25.	Jan. 26.	Jan. 27.	Jan. 28.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 6.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 8.
Chicago	38 1/4	38 1/4	39	39 1/4	39 1/4	39	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Kansas City	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	36 1/4	37	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	38
St. Louis	40	39 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40	40	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	41 1/4	42	41 1/4
Minneapolis	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	34 1/4	34	33 1/4	33 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Duluth	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	46	46 1/4	46 1/4	47 1/4
Winnipeg	39	38 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	39	39	39 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
MAY RYE.													
	Jan. 25.	Jan. 26.	Jan. 27.	Jan. 28.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 6.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 8.
Chicago	85 1/4	85	86 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4	88 1/4	89	91 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	94	93 1/4	95 1/4
Minneapolis	76	75 1/4	77 1/4	79 1/4	80	80	80	82	83	82 1/4	85	84 1/4	86 1/4
Duluth	81 1/4	81 1/4	83 1/4	85	86 1/4	85 1/4	86 1/4	88 1/4	89	88	90 1/4	90 1/4	92
Winnipeg	86 1/4	86 1/4	87 1/4	89 1/4	90	89 1/4	89 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92	93 1/4	93	94 1/4
MAY BARLEY.													
	Jan. 25.	Jan. 26.	Jan. 27.	Jan. 28.	Jan. 30.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 6.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 8.
Chicago	59	58	58 1/4	60	60	59	59	59	59	60	61	61	61
Minneapolis	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	52	52 1/4	51 1/4	50 1/4	51 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4	53
Winnipeg	58 1/4	58 1/4	59 1/4	60 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	58 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	59 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	61 1/4

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

ILLINOIS.

Cropsey, Ill., Jan. 31.—Grain movement very slow.—Meddie Buck, mgr. Cropsey Co-op. Grain Co.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31.—The small movement of corn from the farms has increased a little.—S. D. Fessenden, agricultural statistician.

Ladd, Ill., Feb. 1.—Steady increase in movement of new corn in last 10 days. Farmers still have some old corn and oats. New oats marketed or will be soon. Some wheat still on farms. If market holds, corn movement will be large in next 10 days.—H. Cowen, mgr. Armour Grain Co.

KANSAS.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 4.—During 1921 a total of 6,111 cars of grain were handled at this market. Of these, 5,362 were wheat, 690 corn and 59 other grains. The number of bushels handled was 9,258,000.—C. S. Parker, sec'y Topeka Board of Trade.

MINNESOTA.

Waseca, Minn., Feb. 2.—Corn is moving rather more freely than it has for some time, because of the slight advance in the market. We look for a continued movement from this territory.—W. L. McPeak Elvtr. Co.

MISSOURI.

Berger, Mo., Jan. 30.—Most of the 1921 wheat crop of this vicinity is marketed.—J. E. Stock, mgr. the Haid Grain Elvtr.

Barnard, Mo., Jan. 31.—Some corn changing hands among farmers, but none being shipped. Farmers still hold some wheat.—Ray Davis, mgr. Farmers Elvtr. Co.

NEBRASKA.

Vesta, Neb., Jan. 23.—Movement of corn slow.—J. W. Bailey, mgr. Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fairmount, N. D., Jan. 31.—Grain not moving freely account low price, altho about 80% of it marketed.—Turbak Bros.

OHIO.

Middle Point, O., Jan. 31.—We are enjoying one of the best movements of hay from this

Exports of Grain Weekly.

[From Atlantic and Gulf Ports, in Bus., 000 Omitted.]

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.
July 2...	5,586	6,851	1,848	56	1,084	26
July 9...	5,981	5,771	2,817	35	1,154	800
July 16...	5,807	8,556	3,016	89	1,159	322
July 23...	5,359	8,990	3,132	157	908	1,006
July 30...	7,015	7,033	3,192	43	1,895	867
Aug. 6...	10,355	6,375	2,897	52	2,068	353
Aug. 13...	7,777	7,220	1,787	102	511	9
Aug. 20...	9,682	6,919	2,254	63	800	46
Aug. 27...	12,628	11,253	2,839	122	499	166
Sept. 3...	8,690	6,425	1,469	9	184	52
Sept. 10...	10,609	8,203	2,223	55	338	130
Sept. 17...	8,200	10,902	3,981	67	390	50
Sept. 24...	7,515	10,572	3,341	76	125	119
Oct. 1...	8,186	7,476	3,025	75	255	112
Oct. 8...	7,395	7,427	2,302	297	168	186
Oct. 15...	5,210	9,345	2,925	323	99	226
Oct. 22...	7,782	7,985	1,999	401	67	368
Oct. 29...	7,849	8,189	1,136	212	80	275
Nov. 5...	4,944	7,768	1,790	463	217	238
Nov. 12...	6,291	6,072	1,513	474	228	475
Nov. 19...	5,907	8,113	1,245	1,061	439	466
Nov. 26...	4,153	7,988	1,624	170	612	185
Dec. 3...	7,420	8,009	2,108	466	565	180
Dec. 10...	5,748	7,256	1,172	209	270	21
Dec. 17...	6,018	7,924	2,424	231	608	85
Dec. 24...	6,267	6,510	2,253	250	588	124
Dec. 31...	4,685	9,509	1,176	144	561	34
Jan. 7...	5,484	9,429	3,008	504	341	249
Jan. 14...	5,747	6,457	2,651	264	430	185
Jan. 21...	5,455	4,782	3,363	1,029	692	139
Jan. 28...	3,473	6,257	5,937	1,130	465	237
Feb. 4...	3,215	8,814	4,712	1,476	237	195
Total since July 1...	216,433	250,380	82,059	10,105	17,947	7,926

territory to New England states that we have had in the last 5 years. If freight rates would come down about \$2 or \$3 per ton business would improve considerably. The eastern trade wants the reduction in rates and the western farmer certainly is entitled to it.—H. G. Pollock, the Pollock Grain Co.

OKLAHOMA.

Guymon, Okla., Feb. 1.—About 15% of 1921 wheat yet in county.—Claycomb Seed Store.

WISCONSIN.

Dundas, Wis., Feb. 6.—Farmers holding grain for higher market. Quite a number of them short oats at present.—Edgar Cox.

LOUISIANA held its first corn show during the week of Jan. 9, at Baton Rouge.

PANAMA CANAL appropriation has been cut from \$9,000,000 for 1921 to \$4,000,000 for 1922, and Gov. Morrow of the Canal Zone, believes that in a few years the waterway will be meeting the expense of operation. Receipts for December were \$1,000,000, one of the best months in the history of the canal.

Oats Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1921, were as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Baltimore ...	69,360	215,848	31,839	7,500
Chicago	5,535,000	5,806,000	4,552,000	4,200,000
Cincinnati ...	340,000	496,000	122,000	294,000
Duluth	415,165	636,617	5,000	4,938
Ft. William ...	2,483,190	3,148,253	2,796,554	886,532
Kansas City...	479,400	707,200	294,000	516,000
Indianapolis ...	972,000	1,052,000	762,000	832,000
Los Angeles, cars	26	20	.....	.....
Milwaukee ...	1,890,810	1,015,610	867,925	816,625
Minneapolis ...	2,071,060	2,027,380	1,872,600	1,492,840
New York ...	1,334,000	.....	475,000	.....
Omaha	1,068,000	1,008,000	1,058,000	944,000
Philadelphia ...	264,561	259,043	.....	.....
San Francisco, tons	1,448	906	.....	.....
St. Joseph ...	70,000	76,000	72,000	38,000
St. Louis ...	2,772,000	3,302,000	1,823,410	1,928,680
Toledo	211,150	325,950	29,700	227,575
Wichita	72,000	5,000	62,000	5,000

Wheat Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1921, were as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Baltimore ...	590,948	1,273,563	1,015,122	2,378,049
Chicago	702,000	1,193,000	637,000	1,415,000
Cincinnati ...	217,200	176,400	203,600	106,800
Duluth	856,003	2,094,681	302,668	1,607,042
Galveston ...	.....	.....	1,070,507	6,917,074
Ft. William ...	7,692,513	7,770,109	4,974,619	7,154,950
Kansas City...	5,367,600	10,289,700	4,062,150	6,760,800
Indianapolis ...	107,600	169,900	56,100	63,900
Los Angeles, cars	205	231	.....	.....
Milwaukee ...	72,750	247,050	114,625	116,365
Minneapolis ...	7,751,000	9,057,990	2,470,580	4,280,700
New York ...	4,971,000	3,282,000	6,234,000	3,151,000
Omaha	954,800	2,331,600	1,379,000	1,798,800
Philadelphia ...	5,279,933	1,343,142	4,271,382	1,668,010
San Francisco, tons	1,716	4,735	.....	.....
St. Joseph ...	656,600	749,000	385,000	246,400
St. Louis ...	1,802,400	4,511,423	1,860,940	3,072,400
Texas City ...	.....	.....	233,143	.....
Toledo	127,400	173,600	163,730	127,720
Wichita	1,707,600	1,591,800	950,000	845,000

Corn Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during January, compared with January 1921, were as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Baltimore ...	7,327,689	2,307,047	6,173,831	1,720,844
Chicago	28,568,000	21,606,000	14,406,000	7,058,000
Cincinnati ...	393,600	466,800	283,200	333,600
Duluth	1,541,548	49,359	.....	690
Ft. William ...	1,568	1,127	1,568	.....
Kansas City...	1,793,750	1,945,000	1,052,500	618,750
Indianapolis ...	2,550,800	1,937,800	1,409,200	1,586,200
Los Angeles, cars	97	123	.....	.....
Milwaukee ...	3,544,645	3,174,910	2,101,496	1,915,695
Minneapolis ...	2,592,990	1,907,340	1,469,600	1,490,220
New York ...	3,621,200	959,000	2,629,000	376,000
Omaha	4,512,200	3,154,200	3,469,200	1,813,000
Philadelphia ...	1,739,344	1,154,397	1,221,421	535,195
San Francisco, tons	1,034	654	.....	.....
St. Joseph ...	1,126,500	867,000	919,500	456,000
St. Louis ...	4,438,200	3,975,400	3,199,745	2,258,660
Texas City ...	.....	.....	770,990	.....
Toledo	730,000	425,000	477,675	160,248
Wichita	66,000	89,600	36,000	65,000

Best Varieties Spring Wheat.

A summary of the results of experiments conducted at experiment stations on the northern great plains in the United States to determine the varieties of wheat best adapted for growing in this region is given in a recent number of the Review of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

The experiments were conducted during the period 1913 to 1919, during which time the average annual rainfall was between 13 and 19 inches.

Two classes of wheat were grown, common and durum, the former being considered best for bread making, while the latter gave generally higher yields and was more resistant to rust and drouth, but having lower gluten content.

Marquis was the leading yielding variety among the common (hard red spring) varieties. Power five, with an only slightly lower milling value, gave larger yield and greater height than Marquis in northwestern North Dakota and northeastern Montana. The Preston yielded less, was more liable to rust, but matured nearly as early and had a greater bushel weight. Few new varieties compared favorably with Marquis, although in a limited number of experiments Kitchener, Ruby and Kota showed promise of being even superior to Marquis. The early maturing varieties, Prelude and Pioneer, escaped summer drouth in some seasons.

Of the two widely grown varieties of durum, Arnautka and Kubanka, the latter proved superior in yield, rust resistance, milling and baking value. Poliss gave the highest yield in the western portion of the region. Acme and Monad showed the highest percentages of flour of any of the durums, while D-S, a red durum, was the most rust resistant, although it had poor milling value.

UNANIMOUS recommendation was given by the members of the Grain Trade Ass'n of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce that the Hill bill to legalize the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines be passed by congress.

Barley Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1921, were as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Baltimore ...	29,613	49,806	28,288	418,931
Chicago	721,000	952,000	229,000	670,000
Cincinnati ...	3,900	5,200	.....	.....
Duluth	15,936	5,997	94	25,063
Ft. William ...	473,421	702,603	444,382	509,645
Kansas City...	84,000	205,500	44,200	106,600
Los Angeles, cars	110	110	.....	.....
Milwaukee ...	565,510	991,890	239,520	225,630
Minneapolis ...	675,369	1,250,180	815,840	1,481,080
New York ...	212,500	258,400	459,000	264,000
Omaha	80,000	138,600	46,400	129,600
Philadelphia ...	12,729	.....	9,990	.....
San Francisco, tons	5,235	39,417	.....	.....
St. Joseph ...	14,000	73,500	1,750	50,750
St. Louis ...	68,800	57,950	18,130	25,370
Toledo .....	.....	4,800	.....	.....
Wichita	1,200	.....	1,200	.....

Rye Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1921, were as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Baltimore ...	745,175	1,347,975	512,826	1,535,614
Chicago	70,000	424,000	74,000	571,000
Cincinnati ...	3,600	39,600	3,600	21,600
Duluth	576,257	335,474	2,581	469,015
Ft. William ...	211,340	176,579	21,216	135,005
Galveston ...	.....	.....	92,127	295,714
Indianapolis ...	10,000	19,600	3,000	15,400
Kansas City...	35,200	70,400	12,100	64,900
Los Angeles, cars	1	1	.....	.....
Milwaukee ...	85,540	403,910	40,770	307,140
Minneapolis ...	229,260	556,720	90,890	606,240
New York ...	310,800	.....	286,000	1,074,800
Omaha	140,000	119,900	68,600	126,500
Philadelphia ...	45,529	303,090	48,000	303,451
St. Louis ...	8,800	19,800	11,850	.....
Toledo	7,200	46,800	2,515	32,802
Wichita	1,200	.....	1,200	.....

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 8.—Moderate precipitation during past week, and temperature continuously above the normal until week end. Ground bare in all areas and some reports of wheat injured by freezing and thawing.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 31.—Snow that fell on the 20th, and most of which has melted in the last few days, has undoubtedly been of benefit to winter wheat. Some heaving of the ground, but it has not been extensive. General condition of wheat plant excellent. Rye condition continues excellent.—S. D. Fessenden, agricultural statistician.

KANSAS.

Lewis, Kan., Jan. 29.—Crop does not look very promising, but if we get favorable weather it might give us a fair crop.—R. E. Selby, agt., Rock Mill & Elvtr. Co.

MISSOURI.

Berger, Mo., Jan. 30.—Growing crop shows some winter damage.—J. E. Stock, mgr. the Haid Grain Elvtr.

Barnard, Mo., Jan. 31.—Wheat needs moisture badly but looks well under adverse conditions.—Ray Davis, mgr. Farmers Elvtr. Co.

MONTANA.

Great Falls, Mont., Jan. 28.—Condition of winter wheat generally satisfactory, and in many sections conditions have not been so satisfactory in years. It is indicated that there will be a decided increase in the spring wheat acreage over 1921.—J. Watkins, sec'y Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n.

NEBRASKA.

Beatrice, Neb., Jan. 31.—Had a good even snowfall yesterday and today, 6 to 8 in. First moisture our wheat received since in the fall and it needed it badly.—Robert W. Jark, mgr. Beatrice Farmers Union Co-op. Co.

OKLAHOMA.

Mangum, Okla., Jan. 30.—Because of the long drouth, we do not look for 50% of a wheat crop.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Ardmore, Okla., Jan. 24.—On account of the dry fall and winter, very little wheat was sown in our section. Some of it has not come up and some that has come up is in very poor condition.—Ardmore Milling Co.

Guymon, Okla., Feb. 1.—We are having frequent rains and snows which are bringing some moisture and considerable wheat is sprouting. With additional moisture we may yet have some wheat.—Claycomb Seed Store.

Checotah, Okla., Jan. 24.—Having a light snow today. Feel we stand in a very good way for wheat in Eastern Oklahoma as we have had no freezing and thawing. Oats seeding will begin in about 10 days if no worse weather than we have had to date.—Checotah Mill & Elvtr. Co., by W. M. Staley.

TEXAS.

Booker, Tex., Jan. 26.—Long drouth was broken about 15 days ago by half inch rain. On Jan. 24 ground was covered by light snow. Wheat crop in Panhandle country very uncertain.—A. F. Brown.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 1.—The condition of a large part of the seed wheat that has not germinated is still in doubt. In some sections there seems to have been enuf moisture lately to germinate much of it, but not bring it above ground; some, with good rains, might be expected to grow off to a good crop in the spring. One point which is favorable stands out; where the plant has not been killed a good root system has developed under the dry conditions and growth in spring will be substantial and rapid. What the weather is from now until spring will make a heavy count for good or bad.—E. M. Johnston, agricultural statistician.

General Crop Summary.

The report of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates for conditions the last half of January states that some damage has probably been caused to winter wheat by the cold weather, especially where there has been little or no snow covering. Further deterioration was checked in Nebraska, and much wheat that appears dead has a healthy underground stem and root system. In Kansas, the condition continues poor and some damage will probably result from low temperatures. The condition is generally favorable in Washington, but there has been some damage from alternate freezing and thawing in Oregon.

In the southern portion of the north central states, the rye crop was somewhat damaged by thawing and freezing, but the condition of this crop throughout the northern section is generally excellent.

Mistaken Policy of Department of Agriculture.

C. A. King & Co. have received the following letter from a large Ohio grain and seed house:

"There is an effort made on the part of the Department of Agriculture to lessen the acreage of corn and increase that devoted to grasses. This would naturally make a large demand for clover seed. How far this will be successful we do not know, but it is our experience that the farmer is naturally conservative and that he will not break the ordinary crop rotation although a decided advantage in returns from grass and pastures would gradually bring about this result.

"We think this policy is mistaken and in fact we are beginning to believe that if we were without a Department of Agriculture that the business would probably move along on a basis just about as healthy as at present at least. We are decidedly in favor of the Department of Agriculture adhering more closely to the activities that were primary at its organization and we easily could dispense with a Secretary who seeks to impose upon the country his own individual conclusions and to work out results beneficial to special interests and not to the farming community as a whole.

"What we need is somebody to tell the farmer the truth and the Lord knows that that somebody is not now Secretary of Agriculture."

Quarantine Because of Corn Borer.

Importation into Illinois of unshelled corn, broom corn, sudan grass and the sorghums from certain eastern states where the corn borer has been found is forbidden under a recent proclamation of Gov. Small, except when shipments are accompanied by a certificate showing them to be free from the borer.

The states from which importations may not be made are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. Certain counties in New Hampshire and Massachusetts are also prohibited from sending certain vegetables and packing straw to Illinois.

The restriction does not apply to shelled corn, or to seeds of broom corn, sorghums or sudan grass.

Another proclamation prohibits importation of the common barberry into Illinois on account of its connection with black stem rust of wheat.

Little Change in Barley Acreage.

That prohibition has not entirely destroyed the value of the barley crop is the statement made by The C. A. King & Co. in a recent market report, in which the result of an investigation is reported. The crop in the United States this year is given as 167,000,000 bus., compared with 171,000,000 bus. last year and a 5-year average of 208,000,000, the reduction not being due to any cutting down of acreage but to an unanticipated crop failure.

Agricultural colleges have made tests to determine the value of the grain for feeding purposes and these have demonstrated that it is quite valuable as a stock feed, that it contains more protein than corn and more carbohydrates than oats, lacking only slightly in fat content. In feed value, the experiments have shown that an acre in Illinois will produce 339 lbs. more digestible feed if planted to barley than if planted to oats, while in Indiana barley produces 299 lbs. more feed than oats, in Iowa 246 and in Wisconsin 286.

An experiment with 20 head of steers in Wisconsin shows barley preferable to corn. The steers were divided into two lots and fed identical rations except that one lot received crushed barley while the other was given cracked corn. Those fed on barley gained flesh at a cost of \$24.01 per cwt., and those fed on corn \$27.44 per cwt.

Elevator Screenings as Fuel.

The use of corn as a substitute for coal has received much publicity in recent months, and perhaps there was more of publicity than of actual burning of corn. However, in the Canadian cities of Fort William and Port Arthur, where the Head of The Lakes grain elevators are located, there has come into practice the use of an elevator byproduct as fuel that appears to solve one of the problems of the terminal elevator operator. Heretofore it was a problem to dispose of elevator screenings, except when their value as an ingredient of stock feeds was high enough to create a demand for them from manufacturers of feedstuffs. At the elevators at the head of the lakes, vast quantities of screenings are accumulated each season, and there was a time when it became necessary for operators of the plants to dump the screenings into the lake.

The dumping process itself was expensive. Barges had to be towed to the elevators, then loaded and towed again out to deep water and the screenings dumped.

Somewhat later, some one hit upon the plan of burning the screenings under the boilers that generated steam for operating the elevators. Since it was discovered that this was practicable, the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur have used nothing but screenings as fuel, and this practice has now continued for over a year. P. McCallum, sup't of the Port Arthur plant of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., states that it is figured it takes about 2½ tons of screenings to generate as much heat as 1 ton of coal.

The chief fireman of the Whalen building in Port Arthur stated that it requires 6 tons of screenings to make a volume of heat equal to that obtained from 1 ton of coal. At that building the screenings are furnished by wagons which haul them from an elevator, and 3 or 4 tons are consumed each 24 hours. At the Port Arthur Y. M. C. A. screenings are being used in 2 small boilers and the average used is a little over a ton per day. At a hospital and convent, where several buildings are heated from one plant, 11 carloads of screenings were consumed during December. Each car averaged about 20 tons. Previously about 60 tons of coal were burned per month, and at \$8.50 per ton this represented a cost of \$510. The only cost for the screenings is for hauling and other labor, as the elevators are willing under present circumstances to give them away to persons who will remove them from the plants, and this cost of handling is \$15 per car. On the 11 carloads this made a total cost of about \$165, or a saving of almost \$250, as compared with coal.

With the advent of winter, the new fuel was used in some heating plants in Port Arthur supplying office buildings and residences, and it is said to have proven satisfactory and economical when compared with coal at present prices. Some difficulties are encountered in firing with screenings, but a little experience has enabled the users to overcome the drawbacks.

"ALL PATRIOTS who have the welfare of their country at heart should unite in a determined effort to drive the State out of the business world and bring the industry and commerce of the Empire back into the more capable hands of private enterprise. All the business now being run by the State at enormous loss, a loss which has to be made up out of the pockets of the community, could be run at a substantial profit by private enterprise," says Geo. R. Sims, the well known English dramatist and author.

A Weed and Insect Exterminator.

Weeds that rob the soil of life giving elements which should go toward furthering the development of useful plants, insects that annually blight and kill millions of dollars worth of field crops; both are foes of the farmer and grain dealer, and anything that promises to overcome these pests is interesting to every person connected with the production and handling of grain. The item of dockage alone, so far as wheat handlers are concerned, is the cause of more troubles and difficulties than can be realized by those who have not had to deal with it. And, practically all dockage consists of the seeds of weeds that grew in the field along with the wheat, decreasing the yield of that important food crop and making that which is produced worth less money than if the dockage were absent.

A Kankakee, Ill., inventor, E. C. Graves, has come forward with a machine which he claims will effectually reduce weed and insect damage. He proposes the expedient of destroying weed seeds, roots and stems and the eggs, cocoons and larvae of insects by burning them in the field, or by applying heat that will render them incapable of reproducing their kind even if it does not wholly destroy them.

The machine invented by Mr. Graves is shown in the engraving reproduced herewith. It is self contained, having a small gasoline engine to furnish power for operation independent of the tractor or horses used to draw it across a field. A roller at the front end crushes all vegetable matter to the surface. Immediately behind the roller is an insulated hood controlling the flames from oil burners and engaging in the soil so the flames cannot spread. This cremates the greater portion of the vegetable matter and subjects the remainder to a degree of heat that destroys the life qualities of weed seeds and insect forms.

Behind the hood is a gang of closely set saws. These cut the soil and the roots of plants into fine strips or ribbons, loosening the whole so that it is carried by the forward motion of the machine up an incline and into a spiral horizontal cutter. The latter member resembles a lawn mower. Its function is to render still finer the mass of soil and vegetation, preparing it for the action of a double set of sieves that separate the pulverized soil from the larger portions represented by root particles, and these are carried by a current of air thru a pipe which conveys them to the hood for complete cremation. The loose soil itself is dropped to the ground behind the machine, thoroughly aerated, pulverized finely, and free from contaminating seeds and insect life.

The machine operates in a path 40 inches wide, and the inventor claims that 8 acres can easily be covered with it in a day. It is 10 feet in length and can be turned in a 12-ft. circle.

It is designed to be used once over a field

for the complete preparation of the soil for seeding a new crop.

AFTER attending many meetings and conferences, studying plans and programs of various so-called marketing organizations with a view of adopting or joining hands with the most feasible, we have so far failed to find anything that comes as near a solution for our marketing problems, as our Co-operative Elevators.—J. B. Brown, Pres. The Farmers' Coop. Grain Dealers' Ass'n of Kansas.

EUROPE has no money with which to buy our surplus and must pay in goods. Her paying in goods is hindered by legislation. Thus our government is deliberately reducing the power of European countries to buy our surplus and thereby forcing our farmers to take a still lower price for their surplus than they would otherwise be able to get.—Professor T. N. Carver of Harvard University.

THE EDITORIALS appearing on the front page of recent numbers of the Journal are great. An older man who is not forced to live from his daily profits and who is considered a hard-headed business man might think it sounds "mushy," but for those of us who battle for existence against the big forces well fortified with capital, they are wonderful for bracing us up to look, work and hope for a firmer hold.—Owen Marchbanks, Ennis, Tex.

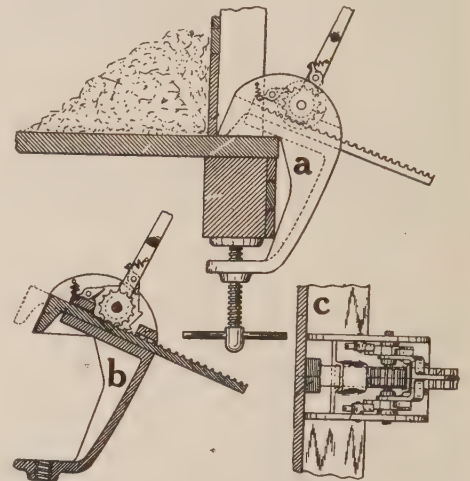
IT IS time to quit telling the farmer he is bankrupt. The steady gain in confidence in Europe's recovery is manifested in improving exchange markets. At home a wider public sentiment appreciates that we can most quickly help ourselves by aiding the recovery of our best customers. Wheat has advanced 25 per cent lately. Hogs have advanced 35 per cent and today will net the corn raiser 75 to 90 cents per bushel instead of 20 cent corn. Oats have advanced 30 per cent. Sheep have almost doubled in price. All farm selling prices are on the upgrade and all that the farmer buys has cheapened, labor is plentiful and farm credit difficulties have eased. Europe will pay in 1922 with less difficulty than in 1921.—Julius H. Barnes.

WHILE the markets have not registered material advances, the past week has not been without its encouraging features. The accumulation of low grade wheat that has been pressing upon the markets has been well cleaned up and there has been a very material reduction of "in store" supplies. This is a direct consequence of a much better milling demand and shows conclusively that the supplies of wheat in first hands is of negligible proportions. It is quite true that cash wheat in most markets has been draggy, but when declines were registered the trade came in and took the offerings freely so that prices came back quickly with every indication of betterment during the balance of the season. The market really has made a very wonderful showing in view of the disturbed financial conditions abroad.—Ichtertz & Watson.

New Grain Door Forcing Device.

It will be a happy moment in the life of every receiving elevator superintendent when he can order the scrapping of axes, crowbars, and other barbarous implements now needed for destroying and removing grain doors from cars. The elevator employes will be equally joyful when they are freed from the necessity of chopping, splitting and prying at doors, and when they can substitute for this method some device that will open the car quickly and efficiently.

Inventors are at work on the problem, and the engravings reproduced herewith show the



Detail Drawings of New Grain Door Forcing Device.

result of the thought and labor of William H. McGann, of Minneapolis, Minn., one of the men who have taken up the task. A patent was recently issued on this device.

Mr. McGann's invention includes a clamping member which is to be placed in position over the car sill and against the bottom of the door, as represented in "a." In "b" there is shown a sectional view of the device, removed from the car. In "c", which is a view of the device from above, it will be seen that the clamping member houses a short shaft upon which is mounted a pinion or gear, two ratchet wheels and a long lever with a prong end. Ratchet dogs are attached to the prongs of the lever and to the clamping member itself. There is, in addition, a toothed forcing bar or plunger, slidably mounted with its teeth engaged with the teeth of the pinion, and having a forcing head for pressing against the door.

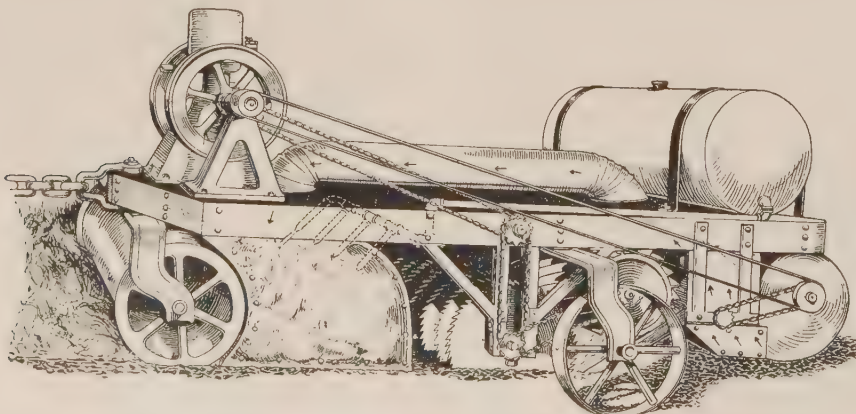
In operating the device, it is first clamped over the car sill with the plunger head against the extreme bottom portion of the grain door. Oscillation of the lever causes the ratchet dogs to revolve the ratchet wheels, and these turn the shaft and the pinion which is keyed to the shaft. The plunger is thus driven forward by the rotation of the pinion, and because of its oblique position it forces the door inward and upward. The ratchet dogs mounted on the clamping member engage with the ratchet wheels to hold the plunger stationary when the lever is moved back to the starting position preparatory to beginning a new power stroke. The process is repeated until the grain door is free.

It is claimed that frequently the grain door will yield to the steady pressure of the plunger, without breaking, until a small opening has been made thru which the grain can flow. Thereafter it is a simple matter to complete the removal of the door. If the door does not thus yield, only a small portion of the lower board will be broken in giving the grain an initial outlet, and all chopping and prying would be avoided.

Did Not Believe in Dust Explosions.

Chapter I.—The elevator man was calm and collected as he carried a lighted lantern into the dusty pit.

Chapter II.—He may still be calm but he has not been collected.



Machine for Exterminating Weeds and Insects in Fields.

Chokes.

BY CAL.

THERE is no place in a grain elevator for the type of bearing that gets oil only about once every semi-occasionally.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS and fire barrels that are not looked into occasionally may not be worth looking into when the fire starts.

Now is the time for all good elevator operators to begin consideration of their plans for spring repairs, improvements and alterations.

WHEN the leg belt rubs, when buckets can be heard to scrape against the leg casing, there is something wrong. A good leg does not give off scraping sounds.

EVERY BIN should be provided with a ladder. Every ladder should be securely fastened in place so that it will be safe and always available when it is needed.

A RUBBER BELT should be run with its smooth side next to the pulleys. This reverses the usual human practice of trying to hide the seamy side, but there's a reason.

A NEW ELEVATOR man has been employed. John crawled under a box car without first ascertaining whether the switch engine had completed its work on the elevator track.

STRIPS OF TIN inserted under new piston rings as they are being slipped into place will make it possible to pass the rings over one or more of the grooves without losing one's religion.

THE MAN who monkeys with the internal workings of an internal combustion engine without effectually disconnecting the sparking mechanism from supply wires may wake up communing with the angels.

THE SEAL RECORD that does not show what use was made of each and every seal is not a record. It's a wolf in sheep's clothing. Likewise the shipping register that fails to show what happened to every number indicated by the automatic scale counter.

THAT BUSHEL of waste grain in the pit is not much. Worth probably fifty cents. But if there is a bushel of waste grain in each elevator in the United States the total quantity thus lost is many carloads. It can be saved only by the individual saving of individual bushels.

THE ELEVATOR not designed, built and operated to keep separate so far as possible each kind and quality of grain normally produced in the community is only half an elevator. The manager who fails to use his wits to keep the grains separated as best he can with the equipment available is only half a manager.

A FIRST READER lesson for every new employe is one that impresses the necessity for testing the dump logs to see that they are locked before permitting a team to be driven onto them. The lesson for tomorrow is on the next page. It teaches us to know what is in the dump sink before pulling the end gate.

THE CAR that stands at the elevator over night, and partially loaded or unloaded, needs protection against pilferers as much as it will ever need it while enroute. Good padlocks will serve the purpose, but serially numbered seals bearing the company's name are better. They leave a record when they are tampered with. Seals used for such over night protection should be recorded to show the use made of them in order that the record of seals may be continuous and complete.

THE FUNCTION of a lubricant is to provide a frictionless film between moving metal surfaces. When the lubricant is absent, there is metal to metal contact. That means friction. Friction means loss of power and the generation of heat. That may mean anything from expensive operation to destruction of the plant, so it is not difficult to understand that lubrication in machinery is synonymous with life. Moreover, lubrication is one of the simplest processes of life; and that removes the last possible reason for neglecting it. If the old oil can won't work, get a new one.

WINDOWS in elevator offices have occasionally been washed. The fact is on record. But if the windows in the average elevator ever had water applied to their interior surfaces it was a mistake on somebody's part, or probably the moisture gained access thru a hole in the roof. The windows in most elevators might as well be boarded up, because little more light gets thru the smudged glass than would penetrate 2-in. oak planks. It might be a good idea, however, in giving the elevator man instructions to wash the windows to request that he do not attempt it all at once. Few houses could stand such a shock.

Toledo Switching Charges Reduced.

At a conference Feb. 3 and 4 of officials of all the railroads centering at Toledo to consider a petition filed by Traffic Commissioner L. G. Macomber for 21 grain firms a reduction of switching charges on grain and grain products and feed was agreed upon.

The Terminal Railroad Co. will reduce its charge from \$9 per car to \$5.50 on both inbound and outbound traffic. The intermediate switching charges are reduced from \$5.50 per car to \$3.50 per car. All other railroads have reduced their switching charges to \$4 per car on both inbound and outbound shipments.

These latter rates had been as high as \$8.50 per car in some instances.

The decision means that Toledo mills and elevators will be on exactly the same basis as their competitors in other cities and that grain, feed and grain products can come thru Toledo without any additional switching charges.

Frank W. Annin Dead.

In the death of Frank W. Annin Feb. 9 the Toledo Produce Exchange lost one of its most highly esteemed members.

He had been a member of the exchange since the early 80's and as chairman of its seed com'te since 1893 he had been instrumental in maintaining the high standing of the seed grades in this important seed market.

He went to Toledo in 1880 and joined the firm of W. H. Morehouse & Co., becoming head of the firm on the death of Mr. Morehouse. Mr. Annin was 65 years of age. The sympathy of his many friends on the exchange and in the trade is extended to the bereaved family.

KANOTA, an early oat for Kansas, is described in circular No. 91 of the Kansas Experiment Station, recently issued. It is a promising strain of Fulghum oats from Texas first grown at the station in 1916 and is characterized by early maturity, resistance to late spring frosts, comparative freedom from smut and high average yields.

A BUYER of grain can not be asked to accept inspection nearly 30 days old unless it is distinctly specified by contract. It would not be logical, says Arbitration Com'te No. 1 of the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n, in a decision given Jan. 23.

ADVANCES aggregating \$12,318,000 were made by the War Finance Corporation in the week ended Jan. 14 for agricultural and livestock purposes.



Frank W. Annin, Toledo, O., Deceased.

Attitude of Board of Trade Toward Co-operative Movement.

Robert McDougal, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, in the very short space of time at his disposal before the Agricultural Conference at Washington recently was able to touch but briefly on the part the Board has played in solving our production and marketing problems. He said, in part:

The Board of Trade has played a very important part in promoting the rapid spread of co-operative elevators thruout the grain belt, by maintaining an open market in which farmers' elevator companies might compete on equal terms with individual dealers in line elevator companies. It was the timely action of certain members of the Chicago Board of Trade that prevented the new and struggling farmers' elevators, some twenty years ago, from being entirely snuffed out by a combination of so-called "regular dealers." Leaders of the farmers' elevator movement in Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and elsewhere, are aware of these facts, even if the general public is not. Now fifty-six per cent of all grain received at Chicago comes from farmers' elevators. The largest co-operative elevator company in North America has a membership on the Chicago Board of Trade and does a heavy hedging business in this market. (I refer to the United Grain Growers of Canada whose export company holds a membership in the name of President T. A. Crerar.)

The attitude of the Board of Trade is that those country elevators which are most efficient, whether farmers' elevators or independent elevators, should get the business and will, in the end get the business. Any company of sound character and good financial standing can secure membership privileges in the Board of Trade if it will agree to obey the rules.

Attitude of the Board of Trade towards the Farm Bureau Movement.—The Board of Trade looks on the farm bureau movement as the greatest forward step taken by American agriculture in the last forty years. The Board of Trade helped start this movement, and feels considerable pride in its rapid growth to power. The first farm bureau in the United States—Broome County, New York—recently celebrated its tenth birthday and the speaker of the day pointed out how the financial co-operation of the Chicago Board of Trade with

the agricultural and other interests initiated this movement successfully and put it on its feet. In this way the crop improvement committee of the Board of Trade was a sort of grandfather to the farm bureau movement. A cash grant of one thousand dollars was made to each of the first hundred farm bureaus formed, beginning with the one in New York State, and spreading to Iowa and other middle western states.

The Board of Trade took no part in controlling the farm bureau, shaping its policies, or keeping any strings tied to it of any kind. I point with pleasure to this farm bureau movement, not so much because of our financial investment in it, but because of the vision which was back of our activities. We know that we have among our membership agricultural statesmen of the highest ability who may be counted on to see those things and to do those things which will make for a better and more profitable agriculture. Our hope is now that the farm bureau movement, local, state and national, may have leadership equal to their great responsibilities and worthy of the great trust reposed in them.

Speculation.—The Board of Trade makes use of the force called speculation by harnessing it, putting it to work under definite and known rules. It is therefore the speculator, the willing risk-taker, who makes hedging possible, by creating a wide continuous market. The effect of this hedging process and this wide speculative market is to stabilize prices. Witness, for instance the recent formation in Europe of markets for future trading in foreign exchanges in order to stabilize the prices of foreign exchange. Witness the drop in prices in America of hides, wool, and tobacco—none of which had the support of stabilization of future trading—and all of which fell in price much faster and much further than did wheat or corn or oats.

Organized speculation on the grain exchanges means that rules have been made for preventing the abuse of this vast power. The period of our grain trade history before we had organized speculation, notably from 1790 to 1850, was one of frequent and erratic price fluctuations, sometimes as much as twenty-five cents in a day; it was a period of rumors of all sorts with no machinery to prevent, control or correct rumors; it was a period of frequent corners by powerful speculators who found little difficulty in manipulating the price.

A comparison of the sixty years just preceding the beginning of the organized exchanges with the last sixty years, and especially the last twenty years of Board of Trade history shows how great progress has been

made in actually preventing a few powerful interests from dominating the market, in curtailing rumors, and in preventing price manipulation. Any unbiased witness, familiar with all the facts, must admit that the Board of Trade has very creditably improved conditions and at least partially solved some very difficult problems. It is now working with the newly created joint conference committee on grain exchange practices to eliminate all abuses which are humanly possible to eliminate.

20,000 Bu. Cribbed Elevator at Mt. Pulaski, Ill.

The 20,000 bu. cribbed elevator for Kautz & Maus at Mt. Pulaski, Ill., is 32 ft. by 32 ft. by 64 ft. high to the square of the cupola.

Perhaps the most appreciated part of the whole plant is the watertight, full sized basement 7 ft. deep. Not many years ago country elevators were not built with concrete floors, even the pits were not enclosed in masonry let alone concrete, and when they were, they were small, dark and dirty.

The next improvement was the use of steel tanks set in the dirt, which was better, but not satisfactory as the weight of adjacent walls frequently bulged them. Then came the steel tank enclosed with masonry or concrete.

The pits and pans were gradually built larger, the driveway floors began to get back nearer to Mother Earth and provision for light was made in the basement. Today builders have calls for full basements with plenty of light, plenty of room and plenty of ventilation, but they must be watertight or they will be a nuisance.

In order to make deep basements watertight, sufficient steel reinforcing must be provided, proper method of pouring concrete must be adopted, and existing water pressure must be looked after during construction. The proper amount of cement must be used, and sufficiently heavy slab and walls provided to prevent crumbling and settling. In other words, only experienced builders of recognized engineering ability can be relied upon to produce a satisfactory modern country elevator.

The machinery equipment consists of sheller, rolling screen cleaner, two large legs, hopper scales and Fairbanks 10 ton Truck Scale. Electric power is used.

The plant has a two room office with roof over the truck scale which is another feature of modern economic elevator building, not cheap in first cost, but in the long run a great saving.

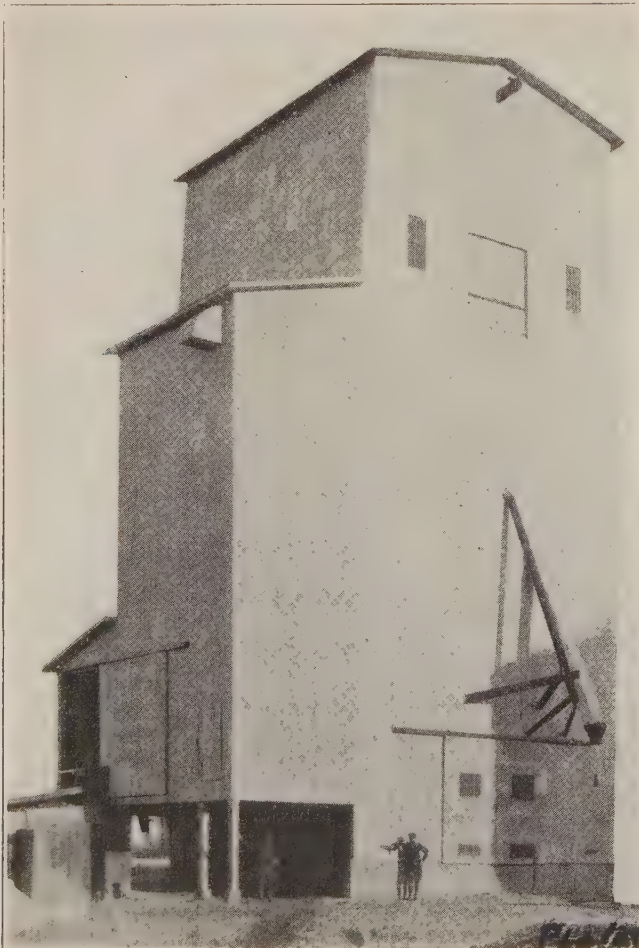
The elevator roof and siding are of galvanized steel.

More cupola room is another thing to be desired in modern country elevators and this is provided in this plant as can be seen by the cut the cupola is full size of the elevator with plenty of light. Everything is accessible and few places are left for dust and dirt to accumulate.

The house contains 9 bins, two of which are located over the hopper scale, serving as garner.

From one end to the other this is a modern country elevator of the first class.

The plant was designed and built by P. F. McAllister & Co., successor to Ballinger & McAllister. Much credit for the attractive features of this house must be given to the owners, as they knew what was most needed and did not hesitate to spend money to get what they wanted.



Kautz & Maus' 20,000-bu. Cribbed Elevator at Mt. Pulaski, Ill.

THE RESULTS of investigation to determine the relation of hardness and other factors to protein content in wheat were reported in an article by H. F. Roberts in a recent number of the Journal of Agricultural Research. These experiments were conducted at the Kansas Experiment Station, while similar work had been done in California and Kentucky. In spite of the generally accepted belief that the harder wheats are usually the higher in protein, there was not a wide difference in the Kansas, California and Kentucky data as to the correlation coefficient between the crushing point of the kernel in grams and the percentage of protein.

Ground Rentals for Elevator Sites Being Increased—III

ILLINOIS.

Driven Off by I. C. R. R. Greed.

Dongola, Ill.—We no longer occupy I. C. R. R. right of way. We could not stand its extortion so moved off two years ago.—Neibauer & Co.

Pay C. B. & Q. R. R. \$30.00 Per Year.

Serena, Ill.—Our elevator, coal shed and office are on the C. B. & Q. right of way. Our rent is \$30.00 per year in advance.—Co-op. Grain & Supply Co., E. H. Dolder, mgr.

Pay Only for Upkeep of Track.

Eldorado, Ill.—Replying to within inquiry. Our warehouse is on private ground and our track is also a private track on which we pay the upkeep.—J. H. Bramlet & Son.

Raised \$67.12.

Buckingham, Ill.—The Illinois Central has raised the rent for the site of my elevator from \$17.88 to \$85 per year, for 9,910 sq. ft., and I pay \$67.12 more than I did before.—J. A. Urbain.

No Word from B. & O. re Increase.

Carlyle, Ill.—Up to date we have heard nothing from the B. & O. Railroad regarding increase in rental for ground which we occupy along the right of way.—Carlyle Milling Co., A. B. Hahn, Sec'y.

T. P. & W. Raised Rent 150%.

Fairbury, Ill.—About 8 feet of our elevator is on the T. P. & W. right of way. They raised the rent on us from \$10.00 per year to \$25.00. We have heard nothing about further advances.—Farmers Grain Co.

Ground at Auction Would Not Bring One Year's Rent.

Tolono, Ill.—Five years ago my lease was \$12.00 and last year for the first it was \$85.00, and the land that I have leased would not bring this amount if sold at auction.—J. A. Creamer.

Pay \$142.95 to L. E. & W. R. R.

Cheneyville, Ill.—We are located on the L. E. & W. R. R. Previous to 1921 we had been paying \$68.00 per year rental. Last year we paid \$142.95. Have had no proposals from the R. R. Co. since paying our rent last August.—C. C. Harlan & Co.

Pays \$29 Too Much.

Cadwell, Ill.—We are paying \$30.00 a year for our lease, 40 ft. wide, 800 ft. long. That is \$29.00 too much, as the freight the railroad receives from shipments in a year runs away up into money. We shipped 380,000 bush. during 1921.—Craig Bros.

I. C. R. R. Grabs for More.

Oconee, Ill.—We are located on Ill. Central. We have been paying \$17.00 for space on spur switch and house track, both locations. This year the R. R. Co. removed the spur switch and charged us \$25.00 for the small space on house track.—Diefenthaler Bros.

Pays C. & A. R. R. \$1 Per Month.

Minier, Ill.—The Vandalla are charging us 25c per lineal foot for track rental for side track along which our elevator is located, in addition to nominal rental for ground. The C. & A. charges a nominal rental of \$1.00 per month.—Little Mackinaw Grain Co.

I. C. R. R. Holds Up Another Shipper.

Dalton City, Ill.—The I. C. R. R. charges us \$60 per year per site. It should charge us nothing, as we furnish the buildings and the business all goes and comes over the I. C. R. R. Any charge for this ground is an outrage.—Farmers Grain Co., John Moody, mgr.

More Evidence of I. C. R. R.'s Greed and Discrimination.

Mason City, Ill.—We are situated on the Illinois Central right of way. We have had one increase in the last five years from \$28.00 to \$40.00 and they are now wanting to raise to \$100.00 rent. Our lease runs for about three years yet.—Farmers Grain & Coal Co.

C. B. & Q. Seeks to Increase from \$5.00 to \$300.

Bushnell, Ill.—I have a strip of land extending along the track 90 ft. for which I have been paying \$5 per year. About Sept. 1st a representative from the C. B. & Q. office in Chicago called on me and said that they had put a valuation on my site of \$5,000 and henceforth would charge me 6% interest, making \$300 per year. I thought that was a pretty good raise and refused to sign. About 3 weeks later he called again and said I better sign up or they would be apt to cancel my lease the first of the year. (I was paid up to Jan. 1st.) I consider they put a valuation on the land of twice its real value. I am undecided just what to do.—A. B. Curtis.

I. C. R. R. Charging at Rate of \$1,520 Per Acre.

Tilden, Ill.—We have 86 feet track frontage on the I. C. costing us \$120.00 per year. Figuring at that rate, would be about \$1,520.00 per acre, per year, and land selling around here at from \$50.00 to \$75.00 per acre. We would be satisfied with anything reasonable, but consider this an imposition.—Tilden Mill & Elevator Co.

"Highway Robbery."

Donnellson, Ill.—We own the ground on which our buildings are located, except for our coal and a small storage room. I think the original rental on that was \$2.50 per year; now it is \$36.00, which is next to highway robbery. If the Railroad Commission has no authority in the premise a law should be enacted to give it the necessary authority.—Donnellson Farmers Equity, per J. M. Hampton, mgr.

Big 4 Busy Pushing Up Rentals.

Beaverville, Ill.—Elevator site on Big 4 right of way, stone bin, engine room and driveway 244 feet track side, the driveway leading away from tracks; actual track side, 121.5 ft. Coal shed and gravel bin 124 ft. track side. Crib on railway property away from tracks covers 1,584 sq. feet; office, 1,625 sq. ft. Rental from Sept., 1916, to Sept., 1920, \$55.00. From 1920 to 1921, \$75.00; 1921 to 1922, \$100.00.—The H. Lambert Co.

Ground for Elevator Is Free.

Lake City, Ill.—My plant is located on the P. C. C. & St. L. R. R. Co. leased ground. I do not pay any rent as this lease was made over 20 years ago. We own an interest in a lumber business here which is also located on leased ground and the lumber company pays an annual rent of \$10. We could not pay such a rental as the I. C. proposes. We want to get out of the grain business at the first chance.—C. W. Mitchell.

T. P. & W. Jumped Rent from \$1 to \$20.

Eastburn (Sheldon p. o.), Ill.—Our lease with the T. P. & W. R. R. calls for a space of ground 52 by 265 ft. at \$10 per year, but during the war they charged us \$20 for the same space. Don't know what the charge will be this year, as I have no notice as yet for next year. Previous to 1913 we got the same space for \$1.00 per year, which is enough when you load the freight f. o. b. the cars. This elevator is in the country and the ground should not have a higher rental than the ground around it.—H. R. Eastburn.

The C. B. & Q. Is Lenient.

Steward, Ill.—The C. B. & Q. Road has been very lenient in the matter of rental. Our elevator and adjoining buildings encroach on its right of way in varying depths for a long distance, and its charge has been the nominal sum of \$5.00 annually. On the Milwaukee, where our second elevator is situated, the charge is \$9.00 for same period. Several years ago an increase was talked of on the "Q" on practically the same basis as the Illinois Central, but it was never put in effect.—Shearer & Son, Barnett.

Bluffing to Get More Rent.

Berwick, Ill.—In 1918 all of the land leased to Wm. Simmons for grain elevators and a lumber yard called for \$36 per year. In 1919 the Berwick Lumber Co. purchased the lumber business and the ground was divided and rent raised to \$50.00 between the two companies. Since that time the railroad company has contemplated leasing enough ground for an outside man to build a coal house, but as yet he has not been granted this permission. We feel that we are paying all that the land is worth and should have the protection from anyone who might try and infringe upon our business. Our business is located upon the Minneapolis and St. Louis R. R. at Berwick, Ill.—Gale K. Young, manager for the Berwick Lumber Co. and the Berwick Grain Co.

Vandalla Also Wants Track Rental.

Williamsburg (Lovington p. o.), Ill.—I expect to build a small elevator in the spring, located on the Vandalla R. R. While the lease is satisfactory at present and the charge of \$12.00 per year in advance would be satisfactory, when I first took up the proposition the railroad wanted to charge me a rental in addition to the \$12.00 of \$95.00 for the side track. While the railroad seems to have abandoned this track rental for the present, unless there is something done to prevent the railroad will come back and demand it in the future. Unless grain dealers make an organized stand the railroads will collect. I think we should organize for this purpose or raise a fund to defray the expense of a fight. It will cost only a few dollars each to make a test case out of it when the time comes and we can win, but there is no dealer can afford to make the fight alone.—R. E. Bowers.

Wants Relief from Railroad Greed.

Pana, Ill.—Six years ago this ground the elevator and office occupies now was being leased from the R. R. Co. at the nominal sum of \$32.50 per year. Rent was raised to above \$50.00 per year, and then about 18 months ago the R. R. Co. raised it to \$115.00 per year. My lease only occupies 219 ft. from street to Hawker building, and only switch trackage of 150 ft. Which I think is an exorbitant price to pay when the freight I give the railroad is considered. If there is any way to get relief I certainly would be in for it.—Edw. McKee.

Elevator Owners Must Get Protection.

Adair, Ill.—About 5 years ago we were paying \$5 per year for ground occupied by elevator, salt house and coal house and quite a lot of ground surrounding each. Since then the R. R. Co. has taken part of our ground from us to give to two other firms, charging each firm \$6 to \$10 per year and raised our rent on what was left to \$12 per year. We bought a coal shed from a party here on leased R. R. ground and when the lease was transferred to us the R. R. Co. doubled the rent on us. I think we must get protection somewhere.—Farmers Elevator & Produce Co., W. M. Hinman, mgr.

I. C. R. R. Asked \$165, Then \$150, Then \$85.

Dillsburg, Ill.—I paid before I sold the Dillsburg Co-op. Grain Co., \$30.00 per year and after the company bought and asked the lease to be changed the I. C. railroad asked \$165.00 for the same land and we refused to pay such a rental and the railroad finally came down to \$150.00, then to \$85.00, and still we refused, telling the agent the former price of \$30.00 was plenty. As it now stands there has been nothing done since the company owned elevator dating April 16, 1920. As it is, the company is here without a lease.—Dillsburg Co-operative Grain Co., E. E. Stribling, mgr.

Rent Advanced 400% by I. C. R. R.

Pontiac, Ill.—Beg to say you are on the right track now. Our rent on the Illinois Central Railroad has advanced over 300%. We have leases at Swygert, Rugby and Pontiac. At Rugby the rentals have advanced over 400%, at Swygert over 250%, and at Pontiac something like 200%. The old rent at Pontiac was \$27.33; the new, \$55.00. At Swygert we paid \$16.85 formerly; now \$55.00. At Rugby we paid \$15.00 formerly; now \$120.00. You can see this is a plain case of hold-up. We will be glad to co-operate with anyone to help the shippers get a square deal.—Pontiac Farmers Grain Co., Geo. Brunskill.

Fair Sample of Wabash Greed.

Galesville, Ill.—Our plant is on Wabash R. R. right of way. Our lease expires in February, 1922. Until 5 years ago we paid \$10.00 per year; for the last five years \$20.00 per year. Now the railroad asks \$40.80 per year, which we refuse to pay, as same is beyond all reason. This land would be of small value to the R. R. Co. without our improvements. The railroad is penalizing the grain shippers for providing bulk grain depots to store and load into cars from which the railroads receive the larger share of the benefits. We would advise all grain dealers to ask for a lease for only the amount of land actually covered by buildings, as the general public uses the balance as much as the dealers.—Hayes Bros.

Rent Raised by C. B. & Q. R. R.

Lynn Center, Ill.—The C. B. & Q. R. R. has advanced our ground rental twice in the last four years. The first one being due to asking for additional space for sand and gravel bins, for which they made a separate lease, charging \$6.00 per year. The original charge was \$30.00 per year, payable semi-annually. Upon our request for combining all in one lease, we were asked to fill out new application, with the result that the new lease came back, not at \$30.00 as we had hoped, nor at \$36.00, but it was raised to \$45.00 per year. (We had better kept quiet.) We have a large area of land, 90,000 sq. ft., so we should not register any complaint. Our new lease went into effect Jan. 1st, 1920.—Swanson & Anderson.

Asks Grain Dealers to Join in Fighting Railroad Greed.

Atlanta, Ill.—My elevator is located on the right of way of P. C. C. & St. L. I pay a rental of \$10.00 for the ground and the railroad is trying to make me pay a rental of \$38.25 for use of the track, which I refuse to do. The railroad's real estate agent was here some time ago to collect the rent and I contended that he was discriminating, as my competitor was not paying track rental. The railroad company built loading platforms and stock pens for the public to use without any cost and on those conditions I refused to pay. I then wrote to the Public Utilities Commission in regard to the matter and this was its reply: "I am of the opinion that the railroad company is not justified in attempting to charge you any amount for track rental for maintenance of a track located on the railroad company's property." If grain dealers of the state would get behind the proposition of eliminating this burden by seeing their representatives and senators it should be easy to have a law enacted prohibiting the railroads charging a track or real estate rental.—J. A. King.

[Continued to Page 195.]

Seeds

TROY, VT.—Hiram W. Gordinier, a seed merchant of this city, died recently.

MADISON, WIS.—The Direct Supply Co. has been organized to engage in the field seed business.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Cumberland Seed Co., which formerly handled seeds here, is now out of business.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Warner Bros. have retired from the seed and implement business.—E. B. Warner.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Jas. K. Daugherty, of the J. Bolgiano Seed Co., has made application for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

THE WORD "Modock" has been registered as trade mark No. 155,390 by the Bomberger seed Co., Modesto, Cal., for use with alfalfa seed.

ARCHBOLD, O.—The seed business formerly conducted under the firm name of Luggbill & Rychener is now conducted by Peter Luggbill under his own name.

WACO, TEX.—The C. H. Kendrick Seed & Grain Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$10,000 by J. E. Pearce, W. G. Thigpen and O. R. Seagraves.

HAMILTON, MONT.—The Western Seed Co., which was recently incorporated, has taken over the business of the Great Western Seed Co. A. R. Craft has succeeded M. M. Walker as mgr.

GUYPON, OKLA.—The advancing price of kafir and milo caused improved movement. Canes and sudan grass seed pretty well exhausted from first hands.—Claycomb Seed Store.

CAMDEN, IND.—We have leased the old grain elevator of Ray & Rice and will use it as a seed storeroom and shipping point in the conduct of our business of the Soyland Seed Farms. We are not entering the grain business, however.—Fouts Bros.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—The Fall River Implement & Seed Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$15,000 to handle seeds, implements and grain. The incorporators are Isiah Laplante, Arthur J. B. Cartier, both of Fall River, and J. Frank Smith of Swansea.—S.

TOLEDO, O.—The annual meeting of the Wholesale Seed Dealers' Ass'n was held here Jan. 25 and 26. Com'te meetings were held Wednesday, and on Thursday the general sessions were held. Thursday evening a dinner was tendered the visitors by the Produce Exchange.

BOLOGNA, ITALY.—We are indebted to Alfonso Pinz, pres. of the Italian Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n, for a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the "Associazione Italiana Esportatori Sementi da Prato," as the ass'n is known, which was organized in November, 1921, by the seed exporters.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The Western Seed Growers Marketing Co. is a recently formed subsidiary corporation of Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, organized for the purpose of marketing seed on a commission basis for the Utah and Idaho Seed Growers Ass'ns. We have taken over the entire personnel and equipment of Northrup, King & Co.'s Salt Lake City branch and operate independently of that company.—Western Seed Growers Marketing Co.

From the Seed Trade.

Expect Good Seed Demand.

Timothy held its own this week. Seems to be in the air that timothy is in for a good advance; say that stocks are not excessive and an enormous demand is due this spring. Well, depends on the holders. Not many have been very panicky lately, and a half dozen big dealers could own all there is here and not be burdened with any excess. Very little has been coming in here lately. A steady stream out would make everybody happy. Let's go. Everybody boost for better times and get back into the old stride. Seeds of all kinds probably in better demand this season than for many years.—J. F. Zahm & Co., Toledo, O.

Better Cash Demand for Clover.

Clover continues on its upward trend, reaching new high levels this week. Market meets with good support on moderate setbacks. Some fresh investment demand and removal of hedges against cash sales. Profit taking and fresh hedging sales on bulges. Dealers reporting much better cash demand. Good deliveries on February contracts. Some trading over to March at about carrying charge difference. January movement shows receipts 4,015 bags, shipments 5,477. Stocks here less than 20,000 bags, 9,293 prime inspected to date. Receipts this week, 852 bags, shipments 2,001. New York reports imports of 935 sacks.—Southworth & Co., Toledo, O.

Canadian Flaxseed Crop Reduced.

Minneapolis, Minn.—On Jan. 26 the Canadian government published its final estimate of the 1921 flaxseed crop. The production is estimated at 4,110,800 bus., compared with 7,997,700 bus. in 1920. The indicated reduction of nearly 50% agrees closely with the information we have received from private sources. After deducting the requirements of the Canadian crushers and the necessary seed for the coming crop, there will not be much left of this four million bushels for the United States crushers.

Reports from the Argentine indicate very poor threshing returns and no disposition to sell on the part of the growers. Altho we have seen no samples of the new crop, it is quite possible that the poor growing conditions have injured the quality of the flax. The improved financial condition of our South American neighbor has advanced their exchange, which also means an increased cost to the U. S. buyer.—Archer-Daniels Linseed Co.

Supply of Timothy Less This Year.

Chicago, Ill.—At the close of the spring season of 1920 there remained a very considerable amount of timothy seed carried into the following season. This surplus, together with the entire crop of 1920, was reduced to relatively small proportions by July, 1921. The harvest out-turn of this present season was undoubtedly smaller than of the year before, while the actual seeding demand this past fall was larger than usual, thus making heavy inroads into the supply. The new seed was sold freely by farmers and dealers in producing districts, so that today the growing sections are more closely cleared than for several years.

The supply of timothy seed, wherever situated, is very much less than a year ago. Highest grade seed, for which the demand increases, is particularly conspicuous by its comparative scarcity so early in the season.—The Albert Dickinson Co.

Purity in Field Seeds.

[From an address by A. E. Reynolds, of Crabb's Reynolds Taylor Co., Crawfordsville, Ind., before the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.] It is well to understand that 100 per cent pure grass seed is practically unobtainable in quantities sufficient to supply the commercial demand. Seed corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, barley and other coarse grains can be obtained practically 100 per cent pure, but are rarely ever found.

In figuring purity under the present rules of analysis, all split and broken seeds of less than half grains are counted as impurities, and while the Indiana law does not require that these be designated definitely on the tags, they are counted as inert matter and will materially affect the total purity of the seed. It must also be remembered that any small amount of one kind of grass seed mixed with a large quantity of another kind of grass seed is counted commercial seed and deducted from the total purity. For instance, 5 per cent of timothy, alsike or alfalfa mixed with clover reduces the purity of the clover to 95 per cent although such mixture may not be at all objectionable to the farmer planting the seed.

Fair Purity.—The question now arises, if 100 per cent pure seed cannot be obtained in commercial quantities, what is a fair purity to be expected and which is acceptable and safe to plant? In general, we would say that grass seed 98 per cent pure is good, fair average seed, and that 99.50 per cent pure timothy, clover or alfalfa is about as good as can be obtained; that 97 per cent to 98 per cent pure alsike is a very acceptable grain. It does not follow, however, that all 99.50 per cent pure seed is suitable to plant, nor that all 98 per cent pure alsike is safe to plant. If 99½ per cent of the seed is pure timothy, clover, alsike or alfalfa and the other ½ of 1 per cent is of the most pernicious and obnoxious weeds, then the seed might not be fit to plant at all. On the other hand, if a lot of seed showed a purity of even 95 per cent and 3 per cent to 4 per cent of it was timothy or some other commercial grass seed and even 1 per cent or 2 per cent was of the least obnoxious kind of weeds it would be preferable to the seed of higher purity containing more obnoxious weeds.

Farmers in the past have gone right along planting all kinds of grass seeds with just as many impurities in them as they will have to contend with under the seed law; the main difference being that they did not know and the dealer did not know how many foul seeds were being planted. When the tag attached to the seed shows one thousand or more grains of weed seeds in a pound, a good many people are likely to believe that the seed is very bad, whereas seed can be 99.50 per cent or better pure and still have as many as one thousand of some of these noxious weeds to the pound. Therefore, it does not follow that all seed containing noxious weed seeds should be rejected, but the farmer and the dealer should know what seeds should really be avoided and what are absolutely unfit for planting. The number of seeds contained in one pound of clover is approximately 275,000, alsike 683,000, alfalfa 220,000 and timothy 1,300,000. It can be seen that a mixture of even one thousand weed seeds to the pound is a very small per cent of the number of seeds contained in a pound of any of the above.

As stated before, 100 per cent pure seed in commercial quantities is a theoretical proposition and the party who determines that he will plant nothing but 100 per cent pure seed will likely plant none at all. If the farmer learns to interpret the tags properly he will be able, in a large measure, to control the planting of obnoxious and injurious weeds.

The attention of the farmers should be directed to some of the conditions which result

Receipts and Shipments of Seeds.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1921, were as follows:

FLAXSEED.		Receipts		Shipments	
		1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Chicago, bus.	106,000	46,000	1,000	2,000	
Duluth, bus.	107,335	170,840	143,598	57,431	
Ft. William, bus.	137,007	364,160	48,795	19,783	
New York, bus.	491,087	1,600	.....	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	170,116	41,350	9,115	530	
Minneapolis, bus.	297,890	277,210	158,280	22,380	
CLOVER.		Receipts		Shipments	
		1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Chicago, lbs.	1,628,000	2,288,000	1,728,000	1,383,000	
Milwaukee, lbs.	255,239	260,412	1,869,632	435,160	
New York, bags.	742	1,550	2,714	2,354	
Toledo, bags	4,015	6,677	5,477	7,534	
TIMOTHY.		Receipts		Shipments	
		1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Chicago, lbs.	2,404,000	1,706,000	2,551,000	2,600,000	
Milwaukee, lbs.	842,837	125,130	358,633	151,669	
Toledo, bags	1,739	2,139	2,089	2,372	
OTHER GRASS SEEDS.		Receipts		Shipments	
		1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Chicago, lbs.	2,510,000	1,138,000	1,653,000	1,881,000	
KAFIR AND MILO.		Receipts		Shipments	
		1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Kansas City, bus.	470,800	980,100	349,000	288,000	
Los Angeles, cars.	78	158	.....	.....
St. Joseph, bus.	3,000	27,000	.....	.....
St. Louis, bus.	51,600	121,700	24,650	49,490	
Wichita, bus.	3,600	34,800	3,600	34,800	
OTHER SEEDS.		Receipts		Shipments	
		1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
San Francisco, beans, sacks ..	40,567	68,766	.....	.....
Toledo, alsike, sacks	522	1,016	741	1,633	

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds during December, and for the twelve months ending with December, were reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

IMPORTS		12 months ending December	
		1921.	1920.
Beans, bus.	23,254	38,610	274,058 2,094,646
Castor beans, bus.	49,026	68,072	731,300 1,239,215
Flaxseed, bus.	1,499,127	1,670,713	12,326,244 24,641,190
Red Clover, lbs.	313,655	.....	16,327,965 12,692,711
Other Clovers, lbs.	1,684,980	390,895	22,614,245 12,794,371
Other grass seeds, lbs.	1,827,373	853,463	19,039,427 21,113,451
Peas, bus.	62,844	5,109	512,994 1,802,982
Sugar beet seeds, lbs.	427,184	3,441,205	7,726,202 23,446,067
EXPORTS		12 months ending December	
		1921.	1920.
Beans, bus.	91,720	52,684	1,409,703 1,764,735
Flaxseed, bus.	27	536	347 15,753
Clover Seed, lbs.	760,235	1,290,493	5,734,754 4,985,695
Timothy, lbs.	2,392,088	2,099,408	19,901,943 13,522,134
Peas, bus.	13,100	18,472	124,720 295,670

in fields becoming infested with obnoxious weeds, which seemingly have never had these weeds before. We have seen many instances where fields that had never shown any sign of certain obnoxious weeds, all at once become polluted with a growth of these weeds. It cannot always be inferred that the seed last planted on this field was the vehicle by which the weed seed reached the soil. The tendency of the soil seems to be to produce foul weeds. We do not believe that weeds grow without seeds or root stock, no more than we believe that fish can be produced in a pool without spawn having reached the pool, but we do believe that many noxious weeds will spring up without our being able to trace the source of the seed. Seeds may lay dormant in the soil for a long time and when certain conditions are brought about they will spring to life and produce a luxurious crop. Just how long seeds will retain their vitality we are unable to state. We have kept grain and grass seeds in a dry, dark place for twenty-one years and found part of it would still grow. It is reasonable to suppose that obnoxious weed seeds will show as great vitality, therefore, weed seeds scattered during one generation may not show up until the next. We cannot subscribe to the theory advanced by some farmers that it matters little how many seeds we plant because we always have as many weeds as have room to grow on the soil. Just as well argue that we should not endeavor to cure the evils in the world because there are too many of them.

There is no question but what the farmer can in a large measure eradicate foul weeds from his farm and thus increase the productivity of same by having valuable seeds grow where obnoxious weeds have heretofore grown.

The first step in obtaining this result is to plant as pure seed as is practical and secondly to do everything possible to eradicate the obnoxious weeds already growing on the farm. This is a big task and often discouraging because one farmer in a neighborhood working alone in this direction is very much handicapped. Unfortunately, seeds of obnoxious weeds do not always remain on the farm where they are produced. There are many agencies to distribute these seeds.

The first, and most prolific, source of distribution of foul seeds, is the planting of grass seed that has not been thoroughly re-cleaned.

Second, the wind is a most effective means of distribution. Unfortunately many of the seeds of obnoxious weeds are light and fluffy and are easily wafted about even for a long distance by air currents.

Third, water, or in other words, surface drainage. A large number of these obnoxious weed seeds are light and are carried on the surface of the water, thus the valley land is always prone to contamination from the higher land adjacent.

Fourth, birds and animals that carry the seed from one farm to another.

Fifth, the exchange of commodities and animals from one farm to another.

The most of these five agencies can be more or less controlled by united efforts among farmers. Some of them, of course, are wholly beyond his control. It is a fight that must be waged and a warfare that must continue all the time. It is like many other conflicts that we have in life. We must always be on our guard and striving against the foes that beset us.

The cleaning of grass seed for planting purposes is a very difficult proposition. All grass seed should be carefully cleaned before planting. None of it is fit to plant just as it comes from the thresher. The most prolific source of soil contamination comes from the practice of farmers sowing seed without cleaning. A farmer views a beautiful field of clover, timothy or other grass before it is harvested and determines by a superficial view that it has not a weed in it—that it will produce desirable seed for planting. The seed from such fields is planted without any cleaning under the belief that the seed is pure and thus unintentionally and innocently the farmer infests many acres of valuable lands with noxious weeds that will require years to eradicate.

A great many farmers reclean their seed over their own mills and suppose that they obtain clean seed. We know of no farm or hand

mill that will clean grass seed even fairly well. Proper cleaning is, as above stated, a very difficult proposition. The first requisite is a well equipped, scientifically constructed cleaning plant, costing many thousands of dollars. Another requisite is a thoroughly educated, experienced operator.

Before any given lot of seed can be properly cleaned a thorough analysis must be made to determine what the seed contains and what process must be applied to remove as many of the obnoxious weed seeds as possible. This analysis requires a well equipped laboratory and an educated, experienced analyst. Now, after all of this preparation the operator of the cleaning plant makes a thorough study of the analysis of the lot of seed to be cleaned. He knows exactly what he wants to do and by experience he determines how it can best be done. Contrary to the general idea, one time cleaning or one time through a machine, or a given line of machines, rarely ever makes clover, alsike or timothy fit for planting. One process may eradicate one kind of obnoxious weed seeds, but have no effect on other kinds. It is not at all unusual to run seed over three or four times and even six or more times occasionally is required, and all of this cleaning can not guarantee seed entirely free of weeds.

With proper machinery and experience it is possible to clean the general run of grass seed to a purity of 98½ to 99½ per cent, but it does not follow that all grass seed of 98½ or 99½ purity is fit to plant, or that all grass seed of even lower purity is unfit to plant.

We want to impress the fact that a given lot of grass seed of even 90 per cent pure may be more desirable than another lot showing 99 per cent pure. All depends on the nature of the mixture and the purpose for which the crop is being planted.

The amount of loss incurred in cleaning seed up to any given standard and the comparative prices which seed of various degrees of purity will bring on the market will always

be a factor to be considered by the cleaner in determining how clean he will make his seed. The market value of seed of varying degrees of purity will, in a large measure, determine what the grower will plant when he thoroughly understands the comparative demerit to be attached to various obnoxious weeds.

The rule of reason should be applied by the farmer in determining what grade of seed he will plant. If all the farmers of Indiana should determine to plant seed free of the eighteen varieties of noxious weeds named in the law, they would at once create a condition that would make their undertaking impossible. There is not enough such high grade seed produced within the State to supply such requirements. Such a demand for high grade seed would very materially advance the market price. Our homegrown seed of medium quality would have to seek a market outside the State and would bring a reduced price. The process of rejecting all medium grade seeds produced within the State and using nothing but the highest grade seeds, the most of which must come from outside the State, would be an unnecessary expense attached to the planting of grasses.

Now, when all is said that can be said on the question of pure seed and all has been done that can be done to furnish reasonably pure seed, the fact still remains that the wise, sensible course for the farmer to pursue is to plant seed that can be recommended by honest, reliable dealers. Make your future patronage of such dealers conditional on square treatment.

A COM'ITE of various engineering societies and other organizations, acting under the auspices of the American Engineering Standards Com'ite, is working out specifications to standardize insulated wire and cables for electrical purposes.



A New Oat.

The "Corriente" oat is a development from a small packet of oats received by Luther Burbank five years ago from Peru. A test showed them quite variable, but tho all were good, one plant far surpassed the others. The seed of this was multiplied until now Santa Rosa has sufficient to make the first offering of what is believed to be the most productive of all known oats.

The "Corriente" is a big yellow oat of great weight and unequalled uniformity, its prolific growth being indicated in the engraving, which is one-half natural size.

The New "Corriente" Oat of Luther Burbank. A Out One-Half Natural Size.

Feedstuffs

JUDA, WIS.—E. T. Lahr has bought the feed business of Newman Bros.

BLANDON, PA.—George D. Reffert, of Sunbury, has bought the feed mill of Augustus Carl.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—The Federal Milling & Refining Co. is building a feed manufacturing plant.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—The Faris Seed Co. will install a mill for grinding and mixing stock feeds.

RED BANK, N. J.—Benj. L. Atwater has entered the firm of Fred D. Wikoff Co., feed dealers.

JANESVILLE, N. Y.—The plant of the Farmers' Alfalfa Products Co. was destroyed by fire recently.

VAN DYNE, WIS.—Jay Dyer has practically completed his feed plant, and machinery is now being installed.

SMITHFIELD, N. Y.—The Empire State Alfalfa Mills has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The Nashville Mill & Feed Co. has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$175,000.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—J. T. Halbert was convicted recently of the theft of feedstuffs from an interstate shipment.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The plant of Davis & Prater, feed and grain handlers, burned recently with loss of about \$20,000.

"RELIABLE" has been registered as trade mark No. 149785 for use with poultry feed by Kingan & Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.

MARION, IND.—The Riverside Feed Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$5,000 to handle feeds by Horace M. Miller and others.

CEDAR FALLS, WIS.—The feed mill of the Houghtaling Feed Mills was destroyed by fire recently. The blaze started from an overheated stove.

THE MIDWINTER meeting of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will be held in the Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 14 and 15.

NEENAH, WIS.—The W. J. Durham Lumber Co. has taken over the plant of the Community Milling Co. and will manufacture feeds and flour.

THE WORD "Forfat" has been registered for use with cottonseed meal as trade mark No. 136,555 by the Humphreys-Godwin Co., Memphis, Tenn.

THE WORD "Gristo" has been registered as trade mark No. 150294 for use with stock and poultry feed by the Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo.

RUSSELLVILLE, ARK.—The Oglesby Feed Stores Co., of Fort Smith, has bought a site here upon which to erect a building for use in handling feeds.

Feed Movement in January.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during January, compared with January, 1921, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1922.	1921.	1922.	1921.
Baltimore, tons	1,416	1,144		
Cincinnati, tons	2,010	1,170		
Chicago, lbs.	25,926,000	22,837,000	74,974,000	59,111,000
Kansas City, tons, bran	2,040	2,880	12,020	12,540
Los Angeles, cars	224	251		
Milwaukee, tons	1,290	1,380	32,855	17,261
New York, tons	140	380		38
San Francisco, tons, bran	1,149	155		
St. Louis, sacks	158,340	83,380	603,010	113,940

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Standard Feed Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$5,000 by Ernest C. Eberts and others.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The opening of the new plant of the Corn Products Refining Co. has been delayed somewhat, but it is expected that operations will start about Feb. 15.

MERIDIAN, MISS.—The Queen City Feed Co., owned by J. J. Barnett, recently bought two buildings adjoining its present plant, these to be utilized in increasing its capacity.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—A grain products brokerage dep't. has been added to the business of E. F. Leland & Co. Ivan B. Picard, formerly with the Picard & Strauss Co., is in charge.

REGISTRATION of the word "Servus" under No. 142,049, and "Direct" under No. 142,050, has been made by the Thomas-Boyce Direct Feed Co., Attica, N. Y., for trade mark use with feedstuffs.

AN OVAL design to represent an egg, in which is printed the words "Sure Egg," has been registered as trade mark No. 151,021 for use with poultry feeds by the Albert H. Buehrle Co., Youngstown, O.

A DESIGN showing a chick breaking forth from the shell, with the words "Brooks is the Best Chick Starter," has been registered by the Brooks Co., Fort Scott, Kan., under No. 147,084 for use with poultry feed.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The Continental Sales Co., of Springfield, O., has bought the feed business of Cugley & Mullen. Plans are being made for the extension of the business, especially adding a wholesale dep't.

A TRIANGULAR design, with the name "Min-Ro-Fed" superimposed upon it, has been registered as trade mark No. 151,236 for use with mineral feed for animals and poultry by the Shores-Mueller Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Harold A. Abbott of the Albert Dickinson Co., and an ex-pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, has been chosen to succeed Ralph M. Peters, who resigned as a member of the Ass'n's executive com'tee.

A SHADED disk upon which appears reproductions of animal heads, and above which is stenciled the name "Matthews," has been registered as trade mark No. 136,714 for use with cattle and stock feeds by Geo. B. Matthews & Sons, New Orleans, La.

FORT DODGE, IA.—The McDonald Flour & Feed Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$30,000 to engage in the business of jobbing flour and feeds. O. C. Pfaff is pres., B. P. Larson, vice-pres., and P. A. McDonald, sec'y. and manager.

A DEVICE representing two chickens, surrounded by a border of egg-shaped black marks, and containing the words "Egg-zactly" and "Poultry Feed" has been registered as trade mark No. 149,681 for use with poultry feed by the Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Cincinnati, O.

ASHLAND, KY.—A company organized by Ed Vanhouse, of Paintsville, and B. E. Adams, of Louisa, has bought the feed mill of the Ohio Mill & Supply Co. The new organization is capitalized at \$150,000. Improvements will be made in the plant and it will be enlarged.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The suit of the Globe Elevator Co. against the American Molasses Co., of New York, has been dismissed. Damages of \$50,000 was asked because of alleged failure to deliver 40 carloads of molasses in 1920. The court held that the complaint did not state facts constituting a cause of action, and that it did not appear that the plaintiff had set a fixed time within which it demanded delivery after the original period provided in the contract had been extended by mutual consent, and upon this ground the suit was dismissed.

A DAIRYMAN of Brandon, Wis., was haled into court recently on a charge of having sold re-ground oats feed as bran and without having marked it in compliance with the state law.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—L. C. Kavanaugh, sales manager for the Royal Feed & Milling Co., died Jan. 7 following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Kavanaugh was sec'y of the Sweet Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n at the time of its organization, and was a very well known feed man.

A BILL has been introduced in the Massachusetts legislature to impose a tax on all feedstuffs, the proceeds to be devoted to research work by the state agricultural research station. The proposed tax would be 5c per ton, with a minimum of \$1 per car, and decided opposition to it is developing in the Massachusetts feed trade.

BUTLER, PA.—We have sold the warehouse and feed business connected with the Oriental Roller Mills to Barnhart & Klingler, who will conduct a feed business. The mill itself has been sold to other parties who will remodel it for garage purposes. The Oriental Roller Mills have not been operated for some years, as we have a newer plant in another location, and at this newer plant we are building a feed mill for the manufacture of poultry feeds.—H. J. Klingler & Co., Paul E. Eisler, mgr.

ALLEGING that bran which he had purchased from the Brooklyn Elevator & Milling Co., and which was fed to ducks, caused the death of 18,000 of the birds, Louis Hendel of Elmont, L. I., recently brought suit for damages. The defendant stated the bran had come from the government, that it was not sold as perfect feed, and that Hendel knew this and took a chance because it was cheap. It was claimed, also, that other duck raisers fed the same bran with no ill effects. Hendel claimed it affected even the eggs, as the ducklings would live only a few days after hatching; and he said a chemist who analyzed the bran stated it contained a germ that caused the trouble.

Mutual Feed Dealers Hold Convention.

The midwinter meeting of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n was held at Buffalo, N. Y., recently. Sec'y A. C. Kessler's report showed a substantial balance in the treasury, and announced the names of the following applicants for membership: A. P. Woods, Casadaga; A. E. Dye, Forrestville; Wickton & Schultz, Batavia; W. J. Doyle, Buffalo; Guaranteed Feed Supply Co., Olean; George P. Matteson, Cortland.

James W. Boyce, Attica, delivered an address on the outlook for 1922 so far as the feed business is concerned, and he especially advocated a closer relationship between feed dealers and their farmer customers.

Charles Quinn, sec'y Grain Dealers National Ass'n; E. A. Scott, Springville, N. Y.; Samuel B. Botsford, Buffalo, and others addressed the convention.

Exports of Feedstuffs.

Exports of feedstuffs during December, compared with December, 1920, and for the twelve months ending with December, were reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	December		12 months ending December	
	1921.	1920.	1921.	1920.
Bran and middlings, tons	680	119	11,549	3,091
Cocoonut cake, and meal, lbs.	1,154,756	10,000	9,219,583	528,170
Corn oil cake, lbs.			4,206,092	130,613
Cottonseed cake, lbs.	53,720,764	100,476,829	423,385,688	314,018,114
Cottonseed meal, lbs.	14,361,096	8,605,916	162,206,886	26,027,868
Linseed meal, lbs.	132,777	1,095,473	19,804,041	12,338,937
Linseed cake, lbs.	52,010,617	37,727,603	542,464,208	223,286,040
Milfeed, tons	768	301	15,600	10,481

Adulteration and Misbranding.

Under the Food and Drugs Act, the following judgments have been rendered recently in the United States District Courts for the Bureau of Chemistry:

The McMillen Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind., labeled digester tankage as containing not less than 60% protein, analysis showing 57.53%. Fined \$50 and costs.

Bran feed was shipped by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Anoka, Minn., and the quantity of the contents was not marked on the outside of packages. Fined \$10.

The Schreiber Milling & Grain Co., St. Joseph, Mo., failed to mark bags of corn feed and flour middlings to show the quantity of the contents. Fined \$10 and costs.

Hominy feed shipped by the Atlas Cereal Co., Kansas City, Mo., was unlabeled and the contents were not stated on the outside of packages. On plea of guilty, fine of \$25 and costs was imposed.

The Quaker Oats Co., of Chicago, labeled chick feed "not to exceed one-half of 1% miscellaneous wild seeds," while analysis showed 5% of weed seeds. Plea of guilty was entered and fine of \$100 imposed.

The Home Oil & Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ark., labeled bags of cottonseed cake "100 lbs." Examination of 20 bags from a shipment showed average weight of 98.51 lbs. each. Plea of guilt was entered and fine of \$50 and costs imposed.

The Osage Cotton Oil Co., Mulberry, Ark., was charged with branding cottonseed meal and cake 99 lbs. net weight, while investigation showed average net weight of 67 sacks to be 96.49 lbs. On plea of guilty, fined \$20 and costs.

The Liberty Cotton Oil Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., labeled bags of cottonseed cake as containing 99 lbs. net. Examination showed net weight of 96.7 lbs. as an average for 60 sacks. Plea of guilty was entered and fine of \$50 imposed.

The Federal Grain Co., St. Paul, Minn., labeled a product containing ground rice hulls and 9.35% fiber to indicate flour wheat middlings with ground screenings mill run and 8% fiber. Plea of guilty was entered and \$100 fine assessed.

A shipment made by the Hormel Milling Co., Austin, Minn., and labeled barley feed, was analyzed and found to contain 7.5% of weed seeds and small grains, apparently screenings. Adulteration was alleged and on plea of guilty fine of \$10 was imposed.

The Holland-O'Neal Milling Co., Mt. Vernon, Mo., labeled a shipment "Wheat Shorts, crude protein not less than 16.5%, crude fat not less than 4%." Analysis of samples showed 14.73% and 15.43%, respectively, of protein, and 3.07% and 3.05%, respectively, of fat, and the presence of corn bran, reground wheat bran and flour. Plea of guilty was entered and fine of \$40 and costs imposed.

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Little Rock, Ark., labeled cottonseed meal to indicate 36% protein, 7% ammonia and 14% fibre, while analysis of a sample showed 34.81% protein, 6.64% ammonia and 14.8% fibre. No appearance was entered on behalf of the defendant and judgment by default was rendered in the sum of \$50.

Farmers Will Not Be Able to Pay Interest on Government Loans.

[From address by J. M. Anderson, pres. Equity Co-operative Exchange, St. Paul, Minn., before the Agricultural Conference.]

What is really our remedy? Our ultimate solution of our problems? Is it co-operation? Yes. Is it finances? Yes, but it is more, and in regard to finances, gentlemen, let me just refer briefly to the difficulties which co-operative institutions have had.

They go out to a locality and get money enough from the farmers to provide them with a warehouse, a grain elevator, for instance, and then they have no money with which to finance, and they borrow on short-time basis, and they have a hard year or two, lose some money, and their finances are gone. Then they are at the mercy of the banker or at the mercy of the terminal grain commission merchant who has loaned them money.

I believe that our laws should be slightly changed so as to permit the Farm Land Bank to issue debentures against mortgages on farmers' co-operative elevators and warehouses, and sell those debentures. That is the process now in force as related to farm loans. Farmers' organizations and associations mortgage their land; the land bank takes those mortgages and sells debentures against them to the investors. Why not include in those processes mortgages on elevator companies, so that if a farmers' company had an elevator worth ten thousand dollars they could issue a mortgage for three thousand, take that mortgage to the Farm Land Bank and get their money at a reasonable rate of interest on a long-time basis. I personally believe that that should be done.

Our chief difficulty now lies not in the fact that there are no customers. The customers are there; they are willing to buy; they are willing to pay, but they have not the wherewithal to meet these payments. This fact was forced home on us there in St. Paul last August and September when we started out collective selling of wheat. We received requests from representatives of Austria, representatives of Czechoslovakia, representatives of Norway, and other European countries offered to buy wheat from us, pay above the market price if we would accept half cash in settlement of the purchase price, and take Government securities for the balance. I think that here is a governmental function; that it is up to the Government to provide those people with credit so that they can buy our products.

We have almost reached the point where the farmer cannot pay interest any longer on what he has already borrowed, and our government has given us splendid assistance—the Federal Reserve Bank, the Farm Land Bank and the War Finance Corporation, but we shall soon reach the point when further credit to the farmers will be no use, that they will not be able to pay taxes and interest on what they have borrowed. Now, when that time comes we shall be absolutely up against it unless something is done.

I have been advocating that the Federal Government should extend one or two billion dollars credit to Europe to assist them in buying agricultural products, buy our cotton, our meats, our wool, our leather, and our grain. I realize, however, that it is not fundamentally sound as permanent policy. If we keep on extending credit to the Europeans we will pauperize them; we will convert them into bums, as the slang phrase goes; they will be expecting something for nothing, and hand in hand with extension of credit to foreigners there should go a governmental policy aimed at putting those foreigners to work. [How about the farmers?—Ed.]

A COMBINED calendar, Christmas and New Year card was sent out by the Wichita Flour Mills Co.

New Elevator at Burlington, Kan.

Burlington, Kan., located on the Santa Fe and M. K. & T. Railroads, in a prosperous grain district, is the site of the substantial concrete country grain elevator shown in the engraving.

The plant is designed as a "one-elevation" house, the ear corn being taken from the wagons, shelled, elevated, cleaned and distributed to any bin, or from the distributor it can be weighed up and loaded in the cars, or spouted down to the grinder on the mill floor or sacker on the work floor.

Operation may be controlled from the work-room floor, which is built on a level with the car floor and the driveway floor. A steel man-lift operates from this floor to the second floor of the headhouse. On this floor the sacking of small grain or ground feeds is done. The boot to the small feed leg is on this floor and is equipped with a special hopper to take either the feed from the mill or small grain dumped from sacks, elevating it to the distributor on the first floor of headhouse. This small leg is equipped with 3½"x3" Minneapolis V buckets.

The large steel leg is equipped with 11"x7" Minneapolis V buckets and has a capacity of 1500 bushels of grain. It operates from the pit to the top of the headhouse. The head is equipped with a distributor sending the grain to a No. 4 Invincible Corn and Cob Separator or to the distributor on the floor below. The separator is equipped with extra screens to clean wheat. A 10-h.p. electric motor on the top floor of the headhouse drives the large leg and the cleaner.

On the lower floor of the headhouse, in addition to the distributor, is a 4-bu. Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale with loading spout.

The building is designed with a very spacious pit, above which are a basement, workfloor, and mill room. The headhouse is divided with two floors. There are twelve bins in the elevator, five of the bins going down to the foundation slab on a level with the basement floor, and the other seven bins being small overhead bins above the mill floor. These small overhead bins are for ground feed and small grains and their contents can be spouted by gravity to trucks or wagons on the dump, or to the combination mill on the mill floor, or past the mill to the sacker on the work floor.

The pit is ten feet wide, sixteen feet long and ten feet deep. It contains a corn sheller, a cast iron boot and a corn drag.

A 15-horsepower, 860-rpm. electric motor installed in the basement furnishes power to the sheller, drag, feed mill and small feed leg. A 2-h.p. electric motor equipped with automatic switch control operates the air compressor of the Globe Combination Dump on this floor, the Globe Dump being housed in a concrete driveway.

The warehouse building is constructed of tile stuccoed. It is 24 feet wide and 100 feet long. The tile structure has a composition roofing. In addition to furnishing splendid storage room for salt, twine, feeds, flour and other lines, it affords ample office space.

The elevator has 16,000 bus. storage capacity in the bins. Combined with the package storage of the basement and work floor, and with the warehouse, the company has facilities for storing better than 40,000 bus. of grain.

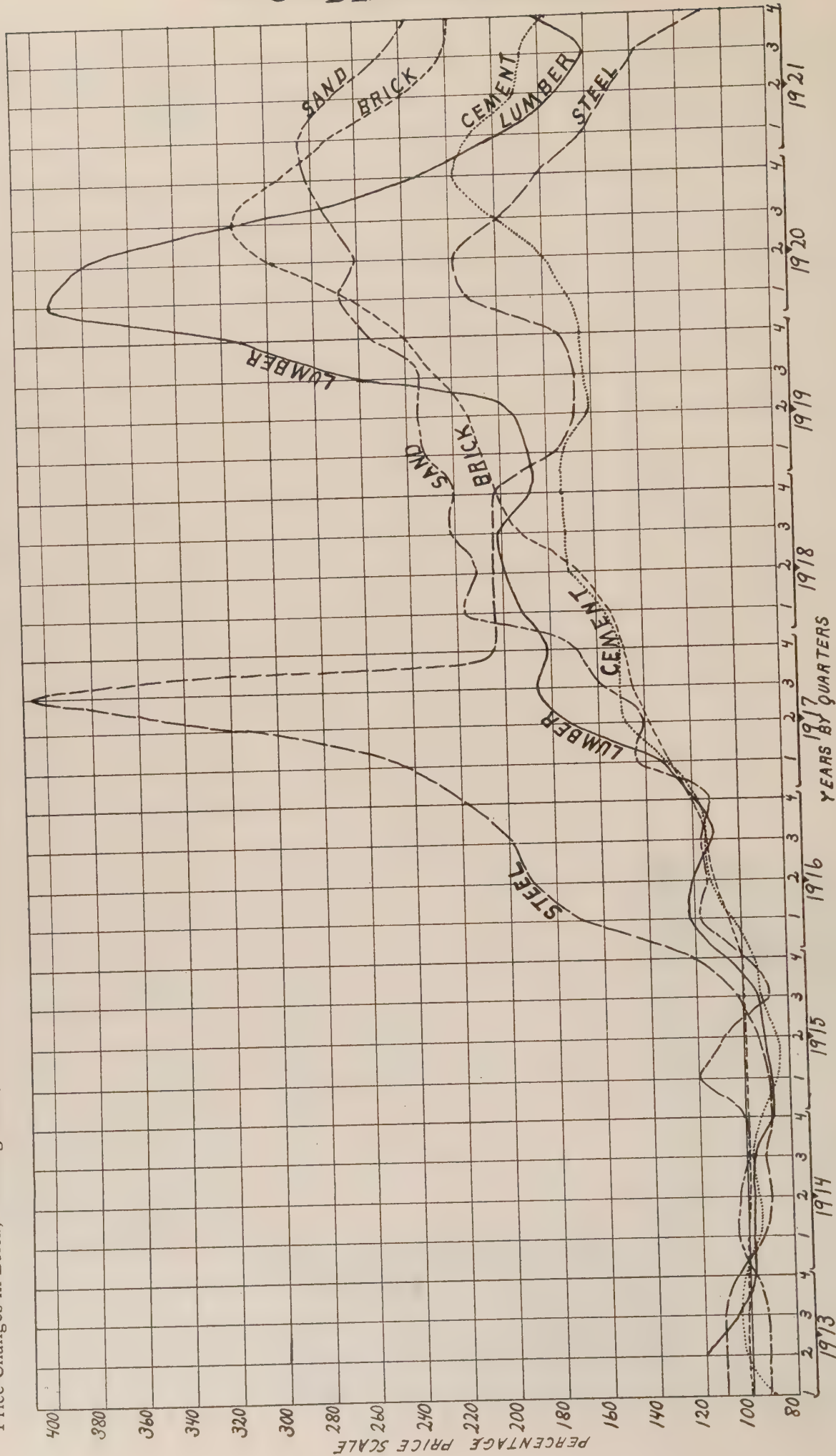
This attractive plant was erected for the Farmers Co-operative Elevator & Mercantile Co. by the Monolith Builders, Inc.

A BILL has been introduced in congress to provide for improvement by the United States of its portion of the St. Lawrence Waterway to permit ocean going steamers to use that route from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. The proposition has received the approval of a joint commission appointed by the United States and Canada, and the bill contemplates the sharing of the cost equally by the two countries. Bonds would be issued, guaranteed by both governments.



16,000-bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator of Farmers Co-op. Elevator & Merc. Co., Burlington, Kan.

Price Changes in Brick, Building Sand, Structural Steel, Portland Cement, Douglas Fir, and Southern Pine, by Quarters, from Jan. 1, 1913, to Dec. 30, 1921.



This Chart for which we are indebted to the American Contractor Expresses Prices on a Percentage Basis, the Average Price for Each Quarter being compared to the Average Price from July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1914, which in the case of Each Commodity is used as 100 Per Cent.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—Fletcher J. Swan is now with the Great Western Mfg. Co. He was formerly connected with S. C. Dunlap.

Sacramento, Cal.—Albert E. Somerville, who was employed by the Sperry Flour Co. for the past 25 years, died Jan. 14 following an operation. He was 48 years old, and is survived by his wife and two daughters.

CANADA

Rouleau, Sask.—Notice of incorporation of the Malden Elvtr. Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$250,000, and headquarters here has been reported.

Edgerton, Alta.—The Farmers Elvtr. burned Jan. 21 with a loss of 12 carloads of grain. Overheated machinery is supposed to have caused the fire.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Anglo-Canadian Grain Co., Ltd., has been incorporated for \$250,000. The company recently took over the Saskatoon Grain Co., Ltd.

Bradwell, Man.—The State Elvtr. Co. proposes building as soon as possible an up-to-date elvtr. with newest equipment to replace the one burned recently.

Shellbrook, Man.—The Hallet & Carey Co.'s elvtr. burned recently, containing 12,000 bus. of grain. Three blazes have occurred here within the last 12 months in elvtrs.

Berwyn, Alta.—A 16,000-bu. warehouse is being erected here by the Alberta Pacific Elvtr. Co. until an elvtr. can be built. The elvtr. of the Gillespie Elvtr. Co. has been completed for some time and will do business shortly.

Montreal, Que.—At the annual meeting of the Corn Exchange, held in the Board of Trade, Howard Strachan was elected pres. and T. H. Reeves, treas., both by acclamation. The Board of Review is as follows: Chairman James Caruthers, H. D. Dwyer, H. W. Raphael, A. P. Stuart, A. G. Thomson and Norman Wight.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Board of Trade has forwarded representations to Ottawa for additional grain elvtr. capacity here. The present Government elvtr. is full and more grain coming in. So far 100,000 tons of wheat have been shipped out and local business interests believe that this port will become a permanent shipper if the facilities are provided.

Winnipeg, Man.—James A. Speers was appointed gen. mgr. of the Lake Shippers Clearance Ass'n, by directors at a special meeting. The appointment was necessary owing to the recent death of Fred W. Young, former gen. mgr. The position formerly held by Mr. Speers as mgr. of the Fort William branch of the ass'n will be filled by E. G. Beamish, who was an accountant at the Winnipeg office.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Atlas Grain Co. has moved from the Cooper Bldg. to W. 41st St.

Limon, Colo.—The Equity Merc. Ass'n of Limon at a recent meeting decided to build a new mill in the spring.—X.

Las Animas, Colo.—T. E. Duncan has started in the grain business. He has no elvtr. as yet, but plans on building one this year.

Greeley, Colo.—H. E. Kelly, mgr. of the Colo. Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Denver, here, states that the company will build a new 600 bbl. mill this summer.

Akron, Colo.—We have purchased the G. C. Miller Elvtr. as previously reported and are operating it as the Akron Elvtr.—Akron Elvtr., C. E. Williams, mgr.

Craig, Colo.—We are going to install a receiving separator and automatic scales some time this spring in our elvtr. here.—Yampa Valley Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Denver, Colo.—A report has it that the Scott George Grain Co. will suspend operations, pending reorganization of the company. Mr. George stated that while the assets are in excess of the liabilities, they could not be quickly liquidated, so drastic action is being taken to straighten out the company's business.

IDAHO

St. Anthony, Ida.—I have succeeded G. A. Fitzpatrick as mgr. of the St. Anthony Flour Mills.—Geo. Sedlmayer.

Rigby, Ida.—I have just recently taken over the management of the Midland Elvtr. here, coming from the Midland Elvtr. at Ucon.—W. C. Valentine.

ILLINOIS

Altona, Ill.—The Altona Grain Co. has changed its name to Altona Co-op. Grain Co.

Towanda, Ill.—The Towanda Grain Co. reorganized recently and O. Clark was elected mgr.

Ellis, Ill.—Davis Bros. & Co. have bought the elvtr. of the Ellis Farmers Co-op. Co. for \$12,000.

Cropsey, Ill.—I have been mgr. for the Cropsey Co-op. Grain Co. since July 1, 1921.—Meddie Buck.

Sparta, Ill.—The Sparta Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has changed its name to Sparta Farmers Grain Co.

Cherry Point (Chrisman p. o.), Ill.—The elvtr. of the National Elvtr. Co. had a fire recently, but damage done was not serious.

Civer (Cuba p. o.), Ill.—Mail addressed to the Civer Elvtr. should be sent to Canton, the Farmers Elvtr. Co. now owning this elvtr.

Clinton, Ill.—The office of the Gardiner B. Van Ness Co. has been closed and H. V. Cardiff, mgr., has been transferred to Monticello.

Chrisman, Ill.—The two elvtrs. of Roy L. Waldruff were sold at sheriff's sale Jan. 28 to Lottie W. Scanling and Lula W. Schnitker.

St. Francisville, Ill.—The elvtr. formerly operated by Piel & Baker, is now operated by Stout & Jessup.—H. F. Piel, Vincennes, Ind.

Bloomington, Ill.—A. B. Means & Co. has incorporated for \$5,000. Incorporators are A. B. Means, J. W. Probasco and H. S. Fisherkeller.

Canton, Ill.—We recently built and installed a Monarch 32-inch attrition mill, also crusher, sheller, etc.—Farmers Co-op. Grain & Sup. Co.

New Canton, Ill.—John D. Kendrick will act as our mgr. of the new elvtr. He was mgr. of our former elvtr. here.—M. D. King Mfg. Co., Inc.

Chestervale (Lincoln p. o.), Ill.—Clarence O. Miller and Reeves Woodcock have purchased the elvtr. of the Chestervale Farmers Grain Co. for \$30,000.

Good Hope, Ill.—The Good Hope Co-op. Co. recently incorporated, has bought the elvtr. of G. W. Stapp. R. J. Chipmen is mgr.—Ray Spicer, Macomb.

Versailles, Ill.—The elvtr. of J. R. Bell & Co. burned Jan. 20, with a loss estimated at \$12,000, partially covered by insurance. Some wheat and corn was in the house.

Woodhull, Ill.—A. C. Gustafson was hired to succeed G. E. Timberlak as ass't mgr. of the Woodhull Grain Elvtr. Co., Mr. Timberlak renting a farm.—J. R. Titus, mgr.

Reading, Ill.—Thieves entered the elvtr. of John Bowlin Jan. 18 and after rummaging thru desks for money, left, taking with them a new adding machine valued at \$200.

Peoria, Ill.—At a meeting of directors of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n here, it was decided to hold our next annual convention in Peoria, at the Hotel Jefferson, May 9 and 10.—W. E. Culbertson, Sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Bradford, Ill.—The farmers who organized here have not done anything as yet and I think they were nearer an elvtr. then than they are at present.—P. F. Ternus, prop. Bradford Elvtr.

Champaign, Ill.—P. J. Wegeng and H. A. Hills have formed the Wegeng-Hills Co. and have opened an office in the Lincoln Bldg. They are correspondents for Shaffer & Stream, Chicago.

Ladd, Ill.—A. E. Foster, who is the new mgr. of the Ladd Elvtr. Co., was not formerly with Armour Grain Co. as reported. He was formerly mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Chestnut.—H. Cowen, Mgr. Armour Grain Co.

Columbia, Ill.—Edw. F. Schoening, 69 years old, recently died. He was pres. of the Columbia Star Mfg. Co., the Valmeyer Mfg. Co., Valmeyer, the Koengsmark Schoening Mfg. Co. at Prairie du Rocher. His wife, four sons and four daughters survive him.

Adair, Ill.—De Forest Bros. Co. have sold the ground where their elvtr. stood before it burned to Bader & Co., who expect to erect a new elvtr. in early spring. Mr. De Forest, former mgr. of the elvtr., will remain here until he decides on a new location.

Burt Station (Lincoln p. o.), Ill.—Daniel Condon, 17 years of age, was captured at midnight in the office of the Burt Richmond Grain Co. The grain company has been entered many times recently and it is thought that the arrest of Condon will stop future raids.

Verona, Ill.—At a recent meeting of stockholders of the Verona Farmers Elvtr. Co. I was retained as mgr. and Clyde Glenn was retained as houseman. The company intends to build a warehouse for feeds and tankage at an early date.—Wm. T. Kasten, mgr. Verona Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Tuscola, Ill.—The office of the Sawers Grain Co. here has been discontinued. W. F. Schafer, who has been in charge, has accepted a position as operator with the Bush Grain Co., taking the place made vacant by the resignation of Clyde Wiley, who is now devoting his time to the business of the Radio Supply Co.

Utica, Ill.—Three suits have been filed against the Illinois Valley Grain Co., C. A. Pfund, prop., by Peter Brannan, \$500, Roger Brannan \$500 and Ellen Brannan \$1,000. It is claimed that plaintiffs delivered grain to the defendant and that defendant refused to pay for it, or allow plaintiffs to remove the grain from his elvtr.

Ottawa, Ill.—Ray A. Carter, well known in the grain trade here, died Jan. 23 from diphtheria. For 25 years he was connected with the Neola Elvtr. Co. of Seneca, first as mgr. and later as auditor. In 1920 he organized the Carter Grain & Lbr. Co. with headquarters at Ottawa and served as pres. and mgr. of the company.

Ottawa, Ill.—At a meeting held Jan. 18, stockholders of the South Ottawa Grain & Sup. Co. voted to close its South Side Elvtr. and dispose of all grain and equipment. The elvtr. has been closed since Dec. 31, 1921, pending this meeting. A. G. Zenor, who was mgr. up until the time of closing, following losses of more than \$29,000, has been retained to sell whatever he has on hand, and to clean up what shipments remain to be made.

Bloomington, Ill.—Two brothers, J. H. and Joe Bevins, the latter a telegraph operator for the Beach-Wickham Grain Co., were arrested at Flora, and charged with forgery, while on their way to West Virginia. It is said that Joe Bevins, who had access to the grain company's postoffice box at Bloomington, would obtain checks, and forge the endorsement, obtaining large sums of money in this manner. The forgery would not be detected at the home office, as the check, on its face, was good.

McCown Sta. (Newman p. o.), Ill.—H. L. Morrow has resigned his position with the National Elvtrs. and is taking a rest. Claud Turner succeeded Mr. Morrow some time ago at Hume, and since then Mr. Morrow has been here. The company, which was organized several months ago to take over five elvtrs. of the National Elvtr. Co., did not materialize, because of lack of cash and the National Elvtrs. still operate the elvtrs.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Members of the Board of Trade defeated the improved clearing house scheme by a narrow margin of 423 to 418.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L has been set by the finance com'te of the Board of Trade at 6 per cent.

Herbert H. Robinson, with Schreiner & Co., died recently.

Paying down profits on open trades is still talked on the Board, altho the recent vote went against the proposition.

Frederick G. Sprague, of F. G. Sprague & Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., was expelled from the Board of Trade Jan. 24 by the directors.

Judge Landis appointed the Central Trust Co. receiver for the Chicago district of E. D. Dier & Co., Feb. 8. The company failed Jan. 16.

Moses Simons, a settling clerk for his brother, Joseph Simons, died while working at his desk Feb. 8. He was 62 years old, and is survived by his wife and three children.

Directors of the Board of Trade have suspended Frederick T. Chandler, Jr., Philadelphia, and Sim Fernandez, Springfield, for failure to appear before them as requested.

Frank E. Webb of Webb, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich., on Jan. 24 was suspended from all privileges of the Board of Trade by the directors, for failure to appear before them with his books and papers.

Richard F. Uhlman, for several years with Jackson Bros. & Co. on the Board of Trade, has gone to Lafayette, Ind., to manage the office there, the firm having taken over E. W. Wagner & Co.'s office.

Chas. V. Essrigger was elected to membership in the Board of Trade Jan. 31, taking the membership held for years by J. B. Forgan. A. G. Cochrane, Rock Island, K. R. Froedtert, Milwaukee, and W. A. Daniel were also elected.

Babcock, Rushton & Co., whose capital has been impaired by underwritings, have succeeded in raising the \$250,000 additional capital required by the Stock Exchange, while a syndicate has taken over \$400,000 of doubtful securities so that the business will be continued.

Continuous market quotations of the Board of Trade may be discontinued immediately by the market reports com'ite whenever it deems it to the best interests of the Board, in its investigations of offices receiving the quotations, under an amendment of the regulations adopted Jan. 24 by the Board of Directors.

New members of the Board of Trade are H. R. Wilson, M. H. Eschenburg, Harry M. Smith, H. H. Alvord, Jr., H. J. Smith, K. P. Hill, J. F. Benhard, J. E. O'Brien, C. E. Huntley, Herbert Rollison, A. F. Potter, P. J. Wegeng, Wm. Rooney, W. N. A. Kroller, T. P. McGuire, Richard S. Salter, Willis R. Bryant, Fred F. Yule and Edgar D. Risser. Those whose memberships were transferred are P. H. Eschenburg, G. B. Conover, E. Shearson, D. W. Hill, W. R. Fagan, J. H. Simon, R. Petyko, W. H. Wyckoff, A. C. Pacaud, Est. of G. W. Scott, R. L. Scales, E. K. Scheffel, J. B. McFadden and W. A. Cockrell. A membership in the Board of Trade sold Feb. 8 at \$5,400 net to buyer.

E. W. Wagner & Co.'s customers have arranged with the Chicago Title & Trust Co. to act as depository for margin and outright customers. R. B. Hand, attorney for the customers, says he expects they will receive 100 per cent of their claims. Pres. McDougal has named the following com'ite to act in co-operation with a similar com'ite already appointed by the New York creditors and to protect the interests of both creditors and other claimants, to minimize litigation and consequent delay. The com'ite is James C. Murray, Frank S. Cowgill, G. B. Van Ness, Fred S. Lewis and John H. Jones. The immediate task of the com'ite is to secure a complete list of creditors desiring to accept its services.

INDIANA

Logansport, Ind.—W. E. Howes is now mgr. of the Logansport Elvtr. Co.

Galveston, Ind.—C. C. Jackson is mgr. Farmers Elvtr. Co., succeeding Geo. Routh.

Winamac, Ind.—M. R. Keys slipped recently while unloading grain and cracked a rib.

Johnson, Ind.—The Henderson Elvtr. Co. has sold its elvtr. to Bump & Thomas of Keensburg, Ill.

Kendallville, Ind.—The City Milling Co. of which Fred Clark is mgr. will be incorporated for \$50,000.

De Motte, Ind.—We are remodeling the elvtr. of Al. Konovsky.—P. F. McAllister & Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Lakeville, Ind.—Lee Wolff & Co. dissolved partnership Jan. 25. The new firm is Wolff & Miller.—Wolff & Miller.

Powers, Ind.—Leo Green of Redkey will be the new mgr. of the G. L. Watson Elvtr. here, succeeding Earl Watson.

Markle, Ind.—The elvtr. recently bought here by Howard Payne and M. E. Leavell, will be operated as the Markle Grain Co.

Brevort Sta. (Vincennes p. o.), Ind.—I am operating the elvtr. here and also the South Side Elvtr. in Vincennes.—H. F. Piel.

Evansville, Ind.—We are not operating our plant and have no representative here while we are closed down.—W. R. Stout, Southern Grain Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The wife of Fred G. Heinmiller, pres. of the Heinmiller Grain Co., was killed in an automobile accident near South Bend.

Orleans, Ind.—We have filed certificate of dissolution for incorporation and are going back to partnership as Heise Bros.—Orleans Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—On account of ill health, John Robb was compelled to give up his position as agt. for A. Waller & Co. Carl Schuttler has succeeded him.—Mrs. John Robb.

Wellsboro, Ind.—Backfire from a gas engine set fire to the W. E. Loomis Elvtr. here Feb. 2 and only prompt action saved the elvtr. which was full of grain. Damage amounts to about \$15.00.

Franklin, Ind.—It was announced that A. C. Brock will continue as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., following a conference between Mr. Brock and a com'ite from the board of directors.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—At a recent meeting of stockholders of the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills & Elvtr. Co., Frank Hutchinson was elected vice-pres. and mgr. Lawrence Wilkle was elected ass't mgr.

Mishawaka, Ind.—The Grange Elvtr. Co. has built a warehouse and seed cleaning addition to their elvtr. A 29D seed cleaner and two stands of elvtrs. have been installed. A. E. Castleman is mgr.—E. J. E.

Cicero, Ind.—The old elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co. which purchased the new elvtr. about a year ago, is being dismantled, and lumber is being used to construct corn cribs, coal sheds, etc., at the new elvtr.

Columbus, Ind.—The Columbus Grain Growers Corp., recently organized, will build, buy or lease an elvtr. Lewis Marr is pres. Board of Trustees are L. C. Sims, Fred Suhre, Hardin Linke, J. M. Neptune and Geo. J. Mitchell.

Lebanon, Ind.—Thomas Grant, of Grant & Wyeth, has sold his interest in the elvtr. here and is making preparations to move with his family to Cleveland, O., where he has made a good connection with a leading grain company.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Contract has been let by the Lawrenceburg Roller Mill & Grain Elvtr. to the Stevens Constr. Co. for the erection of a large warehouse and two grain tanks at its plant here. Improvements will cost approximately \$56,000.

Lafayette, Ind.—Edgar T. Jones, for many years a grain and stock broker here, and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died Jan. 26, at the age of 72. For more than 15 years he was Lafayette correspondent for Lamson Bros. Co., Chicago. Two children survive him.

Huntingburg, Ind.—The Wallace Milling Co., which is bringing to completion its new mill, held a meeting recently. The management of both the mill and elvtr. will rest with the two brothers, D. J. and R. D. Wallace. The company is incorporated for \$100,000, and has a 300-bbl. mill and 25,000-bu. elvtr.

Evansville, Ind.—Creditors of the Akin-Erskine Mlg. Co. met in the federal court and accepted settlement on the basis of 28c on the dollar for corporation debts and 7c on the dollar for Mr. Erskine's debts. The corporation owes approximately \$400,000 and Mr. Erskine \$200,000, most of it to small country banks and trust companies.

IOWA

Oasis, Ia.—H. R. Bumgardner & Co. are reported to be out of business.

Kamrar, Ia.—I am now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. & Lbr. Co.—Mason B. McVeigh.

Clemons, Ia.—The writer is now mgr. for the Farmers Co-op. Co. here.—H. A. Spiller.

Watkins, Ia.—I have accepted the position of mgr. for the Watkins Grain Co.—Chas. Vanous.

Holstein, Ia.—I am mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., succeeding W. J. Osborne.—C. H. Eden.

Winterset, Ia.—H. Courtney Brown bot an elvtr. here recently and took possession at once.

Sioux City, Ia.—Our office here has been closed.—J. W. Redick, sec'y Merriam Commission Co.

Davenport, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co. has replaced its steam plant with thirteen Allis Chalmers motors.—C.

Gladbrook, Ia.—The Gladbrook Grain & Lbr. Co. has been incorporated to succeed the defunct Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Fonda, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is going out of business and its elvtr. and other buildings will be offered for sale.

Estherville, Ia.—A small fire occurred in the elvtr. of B. B. Anderson, Jan. 24. Prompt action quickly extinguished the flames.

Glidden, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will hold a meeting Feb. 18 to vote whether or not it will change over to the co-operative plan.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Wm. C. Droge, who recently died, left both real estate and personal property to his brother, Henry F. Droge.

Swea City, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has changed its name to the Co-operative Elvtr. Co. The capital stock of the company is set at \$35,000.

Cherokee, Ia.—Sold my elvtr. here to P. Boughton & Co. and the one at Stern Lake to E. Carey, who is now operating it.—Geo. A. French.

Hamburg, Ia.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. burned here Feb. 2. Loss is expected to be large on account of the large amount of grain on hand.

Whittemore, Ia.—The Whittemore Farmers Elvtr. Co. held a meeting recently and voted 55 to 53 in favor of selling out to the proposed co-operative company.

Spencer, Ia.—L. R. Jessen, former mgr. of the E. W. Wagner & Co. office here, will be local mgr. for the Sawers Grain Co., which recently took over the office.

McClay (Webb p. o.), Ia.—Walter Cook became owner of the McClay Elvtr. when he bought it from the Farmers Co-op. Co. W. A. Gowan will continue as mgr.

Pocahontas, Ia.—The elvtr. of the Pocahontas Grain Co. has been reopened with Ralph Beers as mgr. The elvtr. was closed since the death of R. H. Patterson last November.

Sioux City, Ia.—At a meeting of the directors of the Grain Exchange, H. J. Hutton was elected pres., P. A. Ketels, vice-pres., J. C. Mullaney, treas., and J. A. Tiedman, sec'y.

Webster City, Ia.—We are going to build a 30,000-bu. elvtr. on the C. & N. W. R. R. in the spring, instead of a 100,000-bu. house as previously reported.—H. D. Blue, mgr. Farmers Grain Co.

Dunbar, Ia.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders, the Dunbar Grain & Stock Co. voted to go out of business June 19 when the company's charter expires. The business will be sold at public auction at that time.

Garrison, Ia.—Chas. Forbes, mgr. Garrison Grain & Lbr. Co., has resigned his position to go to Bagley, where he will assist his father operate the Forbes Grain Co. The company recently purchased an elvtr. there from J. B. Maricle.

Gifford, Ia.—My father, H. C. Moore, has purchased the grain and coal business at Gifford. He formerly owned the elvtr. here but sold it and the elvtr. burned before he re-purchased the business. He will construct a new elvtr.—Herbert J. Moore, Bailey-Moore Grain Co., Garber, Ill.

Bagley, Ia.—I have sold my elvtr. to F. J. Forbes, who will operate it under the name of Forbes Grain Co. Possession was given Feb. 6. Chas. Forbes, son of F. J. Forbes, resigned his position as mgr. of Garrison Grain & Lbr. Co. at Garrison and will assist his father here.—J. B. Maricle.

Des Moines, Ia.—John E. Bailey purchased \$7,000 worth of stock in the Planters Terminal Elvtr. Co. four or five years ago, and when the company did not build the elvtr. as intended, Mr. Bailey enlisted the services of H. M. Boorman, attorney, to get his money back. He now has his money. He did not claim fraud but simply asked for his money back on the grounds that the contract had not been complied with.

Cylinder, Ia.—An unverified report has it that the Farmers Elvtr. here burned recently.

Hawarden, Ia.—The J. E. Noble elvtr. office was broken into Jan. 24 and thoroughly ransacked, but nothing of value was taken. The safe, which contained no money, was tampered with, but the thief evidently could not get it open. The combination has since refused to work. About a year ago the office was broken into in the same manner and \$23 was obtained, while a few weeks ago several sacks of flour were taken when they broke into the rear room of the office.

Charles City, Ia.—B. A. Wallace, trustee of the John Brown Estate, brought action against the Farmers Exchange Co. to restrain the company from paying to other parties \$1,700 for grain which had been marketed by Carl Sweet, tenant on the Brown farm. It appears that Smith, mgr. of the Farmers Exchange Co., was not sure to whom the funds belonged and was only desirous of having the money go to the right parties. A jury gave a verdict in favor of Mr. Wallace for \$1,699.38.

Colfax, Ia.—The elvtr. of E. R. Schlosser burned the night of Jan. 28, with a loss of \$2,000 partially covered by insurance. A corn crib on the north side of the elvtr. was the first part to be noticed on fire and the flames soon jumped to the elvtr. Altho it looked almost hopeless, the fire department worked all night with chemicals and water and succeeded in putting the fire out. The corn crib, the roof and upper part of the driveway and the top of the elvtr. were badly burned, but 5,000 bus. of corn in the elvtr. was not damaged to any great amount.

KANSAS

Elkhart, Kan.—I am now mgr. of the Elkhart Co-op. Equity Exchange.—O. O. Witt.

Mortimer (Cherryvale p. o.), Kan.—Mail addressed to W. C. Bowman is returned unclaimed.

Partridge, Kan.—We will put in new auto scales this year.—Partridge Co-op. Equity Exchange.

Tribune, Kan.—I now own, control and manage the Tribune Grain & Imp. Co.—Frank Kucera.

Norcat, Kan.—Clifford Pool has succeeded Leo Ward as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Business Ass'n.

Kanona, Kan.—The Peerless Flour Mills Co. has leased two elvtrs. here, giving it a grain storage capacity of 50,000 bus.

Glen Elder, Kan.—L. B. Wilcox is beginning on an elvtr. of a capacity not less than 25,000-bus. It will be steam operated.

Bonner Springs, Kan.—The Tiblow Mills have a \$30,000 power house and the company plans to spend \$80,000 on construction soon.

Wichita, Kan.—The Smith-McLinden Grain Co. has succeeded the Smith Elvtr. Co.—L. E. McLinden. Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Troy, Kan.—Local parties have opened the Troy elvtr. under the name of the Troy Grain Co. L. B. Howard, of Bendena, is mgr.

Arcadia, Kan.—The Harkreader Grain Co. is contemplating the installation of feed grinders and mixers, also a small corn meal mill.

Sterling, Kan.—W. R. Luby, of the Arnold-Madaus Mlg. Co., has resigned to accept a position as supt. of the Goerz Mlg. Co. at Newton.

Salina, Kan.—The Wright-Wilson Grain Co. is out of business. W. W. Wright has moved to Oklahoma City.—Paul Bossemeyer Grain Co.

Meade, Kan.—The elvtr. formerly leased by O. E. Cox is again being operated by the Meade Elvtr. Co. Theo. Burkhardt is now mgr.—O. E. Cox.

Topeka, Kan.—L. J. McKibben, who was formerly traveler for the Topeka Flour Mills Co., has again resumed his position with that company.

Collyer, Kan.—Construction on the concrete part of the new elvtr. of the Wheatland Mill & Elvtr. Co. had to stop owing to the extreme cold weather.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Suit has been filed against J. R. Baker by the Moore-Lawless Grain Co., Kansas City, for \$551.31, said to be due for commissions.

Marysville, Kan.—The Marysville Mill & Elvtr. Co., recently incorporated, has a 50-bbl. mill and 15,000-bu. elvtr., all built in 1921.—Excelsior Flour Mills.

Varner, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. burned Jan. 21 with a total loss. At the time of the fire there was 6,000 bus. of grain in the elvtr.

Severy, Kan.—The Co-op. Union Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been chartered with a capital stock of \$20,000, by C. L. Peebles, James Dean, Jr., and Hubert Shell.

Wichita, Kan.—Geo. Pellikaan, an employe of the Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., had his left foot amputated after an accident had nearly severed his leg, at the elvtr. He is 59 years old.

Kansas City, Kan.—The only repairs at Elvtrs. A and B are the changing of motors from 25 cycle to 60 cycle.—F. A. Wilson, supt. Elvtrs. A & B. (These elvtrs. are located at Argentine.)

Clearwater, Kan.—Mr. Brown, supt. of the Larabee Flour Mills, Hutchinson, is making arrangements here to raze the old building and build a modern elvtr. with truck scales and air dump.

Saxman, Kan.—C. A. Cooper, Lyons, has been appointed receiver for the Leonard Mill & Elvtr. Co. The company has a 400-bbl. mill and 200,000-bu. storage capacity as well as three country elvtrs.

Salina, Kan.—B. C. Christopher Co. of Kansas City are planning on putting in a private wire in the quarters now used by Dilts & Morgan, as soon as Dilts & Morgan move.—Salina Produce Co.

Great Bend, Kan.—Have contracted for erection of reinforced concrete elvtr., 200,000-bu. capacity. Work on it is to start before Mar. 1. Jones & Hettelsater have the contract.—Walnut Creek Mlg. Co.

Oberlin, Kan.—Under new organization and centralization the office of the Stinson Grain Co. is now located at Oberlin.—Ellsworth Moser, Stinson Grain Co. (The company was formerly at Kanona.)

Clearwater, Kan.—The elvtr. of T. J. Macredie & Son, which burned with 7,500 bus. of wheat, partially insured, will be rebuilt at once. It will be an up-to-date elvtr. in every respect.—T. J. Macredie & Son.

West Mineral, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. & Sup. Co. has been chartered with a capital stock of \$20,000 by M. L. Westervelt, of McCune, Elmer Rennie, of McCune, and A. O. Hale, of Hallowell.

Meade, Kan.—E. Basinger, mgr. of the Roy Twist Elvtr., died Jan. 25. He was loading a car with wheat, when he suddenly staggered and fell. He was helped into the office and died within a few minutes.

Wichita, Kan.—The Miller Grain Co. has been granted a permit to do business in Oklahoma. Its capital investment in the state is reported at \$25,000. P. P. Miller, S. S. Williamson and M. E. Sumire are incorporators.

Lyons, Kan.—Judgment was recently returned against L. B. Prose, former mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative Union Elvtr. for \$21,700 in favor of the elvtr. company. It is alleged that Mr. Prose lost that amount speculating in futures.

Wichita, Kan.—I am now mgr. of the Southern Grain Co., which is associated with the Hall-Baker Grain Co., Kansas City. I was recently mgr. of the McCaull-Dinsmore Co.'s branch offices at Hastings, Neb., and Denver, Colo.—H. E. Bauman.

Salina, Kan.—Dilts & Morgan will move their office to the Farmers Union Bldg. as soon as quarters are available, and the Board of Trade will move their wire there and most of the officers will have offices in that building.—Salina Produce Co.

Lewis, Kan.—W. W. Dugger, who was mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co., resigned Feb. 1. He will take active management of the B. S. Huff Grain Co., which now owns an elvtr. at Center-view and has recently bought the Midwest property here. The head office will be here. John Holmes has succeeded Mr. Dugger as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co.—R. E. Selby, agt. Rock Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Marion, Kan.—Our office is now at Lehigh.—Karl Ehrlich Grain Co.

Assaria, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Western Star Mills burned here Feb. 1. A large amount of grain was in the elvtr. Fire is said to have been caused by friction in the cupola, as the motor was running when it broke out.

Harper, Kan.—We are contemplating enlarging our plant and installing a small self-contained flour mill for custom grinding and commercial grinding.—Roy O. Pratt, Pratt Grain & Feed Co., formerly Pratt-Leslie Grain Co.

Topeka, Kan.—The newly elected officers of the Board of Trade are as follows: Pres., S. P. Kramer, Vice-Pres., S. W. Grubb, Sec'y, C. L. Parker, and Treas., E. J. Smiley. Board of directors: J. F. Jones, H. D. Harding, J. M. Blair and A. H. Dillon.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Hutchinson Grain Club held its annual election of officers, following a dinner, and the following were elected: G. D. Estes, pres., Floyd Hipple, vice-pres., and Russell Payne, sec'y. The board of directors includes Will Poling, R. C. Davidson and Ralph Russell.

Great Bend, Kan.—If the weather permits, construction will start about Mar. 1 on the 200,000-bu. elvtr. to be built by the Walnut Creek Mlg. Co. It will occupy the site of the present elvtr. The east section of the new elvtr. will be erected first, then the old elvtr. will be torn down and the new structure completed.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—We are indebted to Rene F. Clerc, sec'y of the Board of Commissioners, for the 25th Report of the Board of Commissioners. The booklet contains 39 pages of interesting information regarding the port.

New Orleans, La.—My health is becoming impaired from the great strain I have put on it for the past two seasons, but I am keeping my business going. I am not prepared to state at this time whether I shall continue to do so or not.—R. J. Barr.

MARYLAND

Upper Cross Roads (Fallston p. o.), Md.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000. Incorporators are John D., Paul F. and John Lynch.

BALTIMORE LETTER.

Richard L. Blamberg has applied for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Baltimore, Md.—Thomas Hildt has been posted for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

J. K. Daugherty, of the J. Bolgiano Seed Co., has been posted for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Baltimore, Md.—J. B. Wm. Hax, of G. A. Hax & Co., and Lewis J. Lederer of Lederer Bros. are back at their business again after having been on the sick list.

Frame, Knight & Co., an old established firm here, became incorporated Jan. 27. The capital stock is divided into 1,000 shares of \$100 par value and 5,000 shares of \$10 par value. Incorporators are J. Barry Mahool, H. Magruder Thompson and C. E. Wingate Smith, Jr.

The five newly elected directors and the ten hold over members of the Chamber of Commerce met Feb. 1 for organization which was perfected as follows, pres. J. C. Reynolds, vice-pres. John H. Gildea, Jr. and sec'y-treas. James B. Hessong. The executive com'tee is Thos. C. Craft, Jr. chairman, John J. Snyder, vice-chairman and J. Carroll Fahey, J. Murdoch Dennis, Fred W. Pleasants.

Thos. H. Seal, supt. of the elvtr. of the B. & O. R. R. here was given a dinner Jan. 28 at the Merchants club by more than 100 of his friends. The occasion was caused by the rounding out of 50 years' service by Mr. Seal in the service of the railroad company. Having begun in a minor capacity he worked his way up to supt. of the railroad company's elvtr. He was presented with a handsome gold watch by his friends and the railroad company presented a silver pitcher. Pres. Geo. S. Jackson of the Chamber of Commerce was toastmaster.

MICHIGAN

Melvin, Mich.—The Kerr Grain & Hay Co., which moved its offices to Port Huron three years ago, will be moved back again shortly.

Eighteen years' experience doctoring sick Grain and Milling Locations.

Commercial stimulants successfully applied.

Address

F. J. RINEHART, Uniopolis, Ohio

Lansing, Mich.—A. H. Madsen, of Chatterton & Son, has gone to LaCrosse, Ind., to attend to interests of the firm at its terminal elvtr.

Constantine, Mich.—Willis N. Harvey has gone to Allegan, where he has purchased an interest in the Allegan Mfg. Co. He will be gen. mgr.

Okemos, Mich.—The Okemos Elvtr. Co. expects to install an electric corn outfit next summer, and then will install a feed mill and electric motor.

Croswell, Mich.—An overheated furnace pipe started a fire in the elvtr. of the Michigan Bean Co. and due to prompt extinguishing with chemicals, the damage was slight.

Lansing, Mich.—The Wolverine Grain Co., recently organized, is composed of Lawrence E. Osmer, and Edward P. Pendell of Lansing, and Paul B. Bellow of Battle Creek.

Allegan, Mich.—At the annual meeting of the Allegan Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, J. D. Wedge was elected mgr. It was also voted to erect a new elvtr. at a cost of \$15,000. The new building will be 30x36 feet.

Palms, Mich.—It is a possibility that the farmers will build an elvtr. here, but it is still in the earliest stages. Comi'tes now working but result as yet in doubt. Should be decided one way or another by Mar. 1.—Palms Elvtr. Co.

Rochester, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently purchased and took possession of the Rochester Elvtr. formerly owned by Frank Shoup. Officers of the company are A. A. Ross, pres., Dr. R. Cassels, sec'y-treas. and George Gunn, mgr.

MINNESOTA

Duluth, Minn.—W. F. Rosar, New York City, purchased a membership to the Board of Trade recently.

Lakefield, Minn.—We are successors to the Quevli Grain Co.—A. S. Quevli, mgr. Farmers Grain & Sup. Co.

Kensington, Minn.—I have taken the place of P. G. Peterson as agent for the Kellogg Commission Co.—Lewis Shervhelm.

Duluth, Minn.—New members of the Board of Trade are R. C. Schiller and H. S. Macgregor. F. S. Lewis has withdrawn.

Stephen, Minn.—We have bought the Farmers & Merchants Elvtr. at this point.—D. Robertson, Farmers Grain Co. of Stephen, Inc.

Duluth, Minn.—Application has been posted for the transfer of the Board of Trade membership of Joseph Simons, to Parker M. Paine, Chicago.

Duluth, Minn.—Young men employees of the Board of Trade firms held their second annual "at home" on the trading floor of the Board of Trade Jan. 27. More than 100 couples attended and dancing was the rule of the evening. The room was gaily decorated in honor of the occasion.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Cash receipts are heavy and an effort will be made to build up a hedging market for corn.

Clarence Mathewson, buyer for Van Dusen-Harrington Co. is in a hospital where he has undergone an operation.

The two memberships of J. R. Stewart in the Chamber of Commerce have been transferred to E. P. Kehos, effective Jan. 31.

The Chamber of Commerce has been restrained by the district court from selling the membership of H. Poehler Co. to satisfy claims of creditors.

Samuel Morse, of the Morse Grain Co., died at his home Jan. 28. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce since its organization, holding the oldest membership which had never been transferred. He is survived by a son, one sister and two brothers.

MISSOURI

Barnard, Mo.—Roy Davis is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Centralia, Mo.—At a meeting of the Producers Grain Co., Nic Schmit was again re-elected mgr.

St. Louis, Mo.—Walter E. Orthwein, son of Wm. D. Orthwein, of the Orthwein Grain Co. and a member of the Merchants Exchange, died.

De Soto, Mo.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n. has increased its capital stock to \$40,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—Eugene Smith was reappointed sec'y and treas. of the Merchants Exchange.

St. Louis, Mo.—Smoking will be permitted on the floor north of the main entrance in the Merchants Exchange, until the roof of the smoking room, which was damaged recently by a falling iron smokestack, is repaired.

Clarence, Mo.—W. E. Roy, newly elected mgr. of the Clarence Grain Co., has resigned his position, as he has more work than he is physically able to do. Carl Adams was employed to succeed him.

Springfield, Mo.—John F. Meyer, head of the J. F. Meyer & Sons Mfg. Co. died at St. Louis Feb. 2. He was 92 years old and said to be the oldest miller in Missouri, being in business for more than 50 years. Four sons survive him.

St. Louis, Mo.—At a recent meeting the board of directors of the Merchants Exchange reappointed Chas. Rippin traffic commissioner, and John Dower supervisor of weights. W. J. Niergarth will continue as chairman of the grain comi'te.

St. Joseph, Mo.—We are indebted to N. K. Thomas, sec'y of the Grain Exchange for a copy of the 1921 annual report of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange. The booklet contains 15 pages of statistics and interesting information regarding the market.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Roy O. McKenna was elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

Hayden S. Jones has been elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

The Corn Products Refining Co. has established offices in the Board of Trade Bldg.

F. M. Corbin, of B. C. Christopher & Co., is in a hospital, recovering from an operation.

H. A. Lamborne is now connected with E. F. Leland & Co. He was formerly with James E. Bennett & Co.

W. H. Burns has opened an office in the Board of Trade Bldg., with private wire service of Lamson Bros. & Co., Chicago.

Paul Uhlmann, mgr. of the Terminal Elevators, has resigned and will take an extended trip to Europe for his health. N. F. Noland will succeed him.

Robert Y. Smith and Chester L. Weekes have formed the firm of Smith-Weekes Brokerage Co. here with offices in the Board of Trade. Mr. Smith was formerly with the Terminal Elvtrs. Co. and Mr. Weekes was with the Barnes-Piazzek Co.

Directors of the Board of Trade adopted a resolution Feb. 1 that the expense of obtaining a laboratory test for protein or gluten in wheat shall be charged to the shipper, and that buyers of wheat who maintain private laboratories shall charge public rates for such service.

The drier house being built as an addition to the Wyandotte Elvtr. Co.'s plant will provide about 25,000 bus. additional storage. The A. E. Baxter Eng. Co. is doing the work at an estimated cost of \$100,000. Two units of Allis driers will be installed, and the addition will be completed by April 15.

A meeting of the transportation comi'te of the Board of Trade and the Railroad Clearing House Ass'n., has resulted in an agreement that notice issued in December calling for increased bonds to cover freight charges in 1922 may be disregarded for the time being. Present bonds in excess of a reasonable coverage will be corrected.

A new ruling of the Board of Trade directors provides that if a car of grain arrives on the Kansas side and is sold to a Missouri side industry and the purchaser calls for a re-inspection before the car arrives at the place of unloading, with the result that the original grade is sustained, the buyer shall pay for the Missouri inspection.

At the annual election and dinner at the Mission Hills Golf Club of the Kansas City Grain Club, held Feb. 3, Fred Lake was elected pres., Allen Logan, vice-pres. and C. W. Lawless sec'y and treas. Directors chosen were: J. H. Wooldridge, L. J. Morgan, W. B. Lathrop, Oscar Cook and W. W. Fuller. Plans were discussed to organize a grain credit bureau and a comi'te was appointed to investigate and report on the matter.

MONTANA

Tiber, Mont.—The elvtr. of the Montana Emporium Co. burned recently.

Missoula, Mont.—The elvtr. of the Valley Merc. Co. was sold recently to Joseph Iten. The building is being razed to lessen the insurance rate on nearby buildings.

Bynum, Mont.—Our elvtr. has been closed since May 1921, on account of drouth conditions which have prevailed here during the past five years. If 1922 is good, we shall likely open in September of this year.—Equity Co-op. Ass'n.

NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—Dilts & Morgan, Inc. have closed their office here.

Kesterson (Fairbury p. o.), Neb.—The grain elvtr. here is no longer being operated.—Station agt.

Minden, Neb.—I am now mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Sup. Co., succeeding A. A. Pigeon.—R. Orcutt.

Auburn, Neb.—Albert Kennedy was elected pres. and mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n. at a recent meeting.

Vesta, Neb.—We are contemplating putting in a new gas engine.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n., J. W. Bailey, mgr.

Bertrand, Neb.—Emil L. Peterson is the new mgr. of the Bertrand Equity Exchange, succeeding me.—Theo. Holzapple.

Omaha, Neb.—The office of E. W. Wagner & Co. which has been under the management of Chas. Stidham, has been closed.

Omaha, Neb.—C. H. Wright, Jr., pres. of the Grain Exchange, is again at his office, after being confined at home by illness.

Paul, Neb.—T. Schlossler, mgr. for the past several years of the Farmers Union Elvtr. here, has resigned to accept a position as traveling grain solicitor for an Omaha house.

Oreapolis (LaPlatte p. o.), Neb.—A. S. & T. J. Wills, who operate the elvtr. here, receive their mail at Plattsmouth and not at La Platte.

Louisville, Neb.—The Louisville Farmers Elvtr. Co. held its annual meeting recently and elected Ernest Pautsch to succeed Elmer Johnson as mgr.

Abdal (Mt. Clare p. o.), Neb.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. which recently burned, will be immediately replaced by a new 15,000-bu. house.

Beatrice, Neb.—I succeeded A. O. Burkett as mgr. for the Beatrice Farmers Union Co-op. Co. Al Ewing is mgr. now of the Roca and Saltillo elvtrs.—Robt. W. Jark.

Kearney, Neb.—It is reported that a large shipper here is seriously contemplating the construction of a new elvtr. this year, which when built, will be larger than any here at present.

Hallam, Neb.—I have taken over the management of the Farmers Grain, Coal & Lbr. Co., J. G. Swartz having resigned.—Benj. B. Brahmstadt. (Mr. Brahmstadt was formerly at Crete.)

Omaha, Neb.—G. B. Powell, chief of the inspection and weighing dept. of the Grain Exchange, is convalescing after a serious automobile accident. He will be back at work in a few weeks.

Schuyler, Neb.—The mill of Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co. here, which was recently sold to a newly organized company, will soon be in operation again. Gerald Ehernberger, former mgr., and Bankers Killeen and Folda are the leading men in the new company.

York, Neb.—W. V. McCartney, of the York Mfg. & Grain Co. has announced his intention of resigning as pres. and mgr., as he has accepted a similar position with a milling company in Denver. L. S. Loomer was elected pres. to succeed him, and on Mar. 1, the directors will elect a mgr. to be his successor in that department.

NEW MEXICO

Roy, N. M.—The elvtr. of the Mesa Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has again been opened with Ira Bernstoff as mgr. The elvtr. had been closed for two months, due to financial difficulties, but these have now been straightened out.

NEW ENGLAND

Portland, Me.—An estate valued at \$60,000 was left by Fred Scott, late of Portland, retired grain merchant.

Milford, Conn.—The building formerly occupied by the Milford Grain Co. has been sold to a manufacturing company.—S.

Gloucester, Mass.—Rufus Hodgkins, grain dealer of Cape Ann, died Jan. 23 after a brief illness. He was 70 years of age.—S.

Hartford, Conn.—The Smith-Pearson Co. are lumber dealers and are not in the grain business as reported.—Meech Grain Co.

Boston, Mass.—The J. E. Soper Co. filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are listed at \$19,245 and assets at \$6,690.

Ellsworth, Me.—Geo. E. Davis, treas. of the Hancock Co. Grain & Sup. Co., died at the age of 70. A son and five daughters survive him.—S.

New Haven, Conn.—Herbert M. Tower, for years connected with the grain trade in southern New England, died Jan. 22, and left an estate of \$100,000. He is survived by three children.—S.

Epping, N. H.—The Rockingham County Farmers Union is to construct an elevator here. Foundations have been laid and work will be rushed on the building. It will be of wood and cement, 100 x 30 ft. Contract for machinery has already been let, but contract for construction will not be let until later this month.—S.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Wm. S. Doyle, mgr. of the office of E. W. Wagner & Co. until that company failed, has become representative of E. F. Leland & Co.

Utica, N. Y.—C. A. Holdridge and H. A. Kates have certified to the county clerk that they are doing business under the title of the Utica Elevator & Sup. Co.

New York, N. Y.—C. H. Sparks, formerly with P. N. Gray & Co. Inc., now has an active interest in the firm of Watson, Sugrue & Co., in the Produce Exchange.

Oswego, N. Y.—The Northwestern Elevator, owned by Robt. Downey & Co. burned, causing a loss of more than \$150,000. Only a small amount of grain was in the elevator.

Albany, N. Y.—The Eckerman Grain Co. Inc. incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. W. G. Ackerman, Schuyler Ackerman of Utica and E. S. Ackerman of Colonie are the directors.

Oswego, N. Y.—A delegation of Oswego citizens are asking the State for an appropriation to cover the expense of building 52 more caissons, which will form the foundation of a 750,000-bu. elevator. A total of 55 caissons are already in, and it is said that the construction of 12 more will use all the money now available. If the appropriation is not obtained it is feared that the construction will drag over a period of years.

NORTH DAKOTA

Munich, N. D.—The elevator of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co. burned here with a loss of 9,000 bus. of grain.

DeLamere, N. D.—The new elevator of the Equity Elevator & Trading Co. has been completed. T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Mekinock, N. D.—The elevator of the Mekinock Farmers Elevator Co. burned Jan. 28, with about four cars of grain. The elevator was valued at \$9,000.

Werner, N. D.—The elevator of R. S. Davidson & Co. burned Jan. 30 with a loss of \$15,000. The elevator contained approximately 7,500 bus. of grain.

Fairmount, N. D.—The Turbak Bros. elevator is the only one in operation here. The Osceola Mill & Elevator Co. and the P. G. Miller Elevator have been shut down more than a year.—P. G. Miller Elevator.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Resumption of work on the state owned mill and elevator here has been ordered. Work will at first be confined to construction of the power house, and general construction will begin some time in April. Fegles Construction Co. is doing the work.

OHIO

Sycamore, O.—The Eureka Mfg. & Sup. Co. will increase its capital stock.

Havana, O.—A movement is on foot among farmers to either build or buy the elevator here.—Andrew Ringlein & Co.

Boneta (Sharon Center p. o.), O.—Ray Halloper is the new mgr. of the Boneta Elevator Co., Mr. Holmes having resigned.

Bascom, O.—The directors of the Bascom Elevator & Supply Co. elected Oscar Kisabeth as mgr. at a recent meeting.

Loudonville, O.—The Wm. E. Nau Elevator was sold Jan. 14 to Jacob Bender for \$5,200. Mr. Bender will use it as a feed room.

Columbus Grove, O.—On Jan. 19 I bought G. H. Dustman's half interest in the firm of Barnett & Dustman.—James H. Barnett.

Martin, O.—H. G. Dehring will engage in the grain business here, taking over the Powers Elevator. He also took over the Powers Elevator at Genoa.

Cincinnati, O.—We have taken over the plant and business of the Nutritia Products Co. here and at Lawrenceburg, Ind.—Chas. F. Hawe, pres. The Hawthorne Mfg. Co.

Toledo, O.—Snyder, Wilson & Co., new brokerage firm, opened Jan. 26, for business. They are members of the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

Toledo, O.—The property of E. W. Wagner & Co., for which a receiver was recently appointed, has a value of \$636. A 1920 automobile, which has been driven 10,000 miles, is included in this.

Elyria, O.—We have decreased the capital stock of the Riverside Mfg. Co. to \$30,000, and transferred \$30,000 to Elyria Mfg. Co. All of our business is done under the name of Elyria Mfg. Co.—Riverside Mfg. Co.

Middle Point, O.—Fire in the elevator of Pierce & Stevens recently did slight damage. Power went off for a few minutes and then came on. Elevator choked and motor revolving inside of drive belt burned the belt in two.

LaRue, O.—At a recent election of officers, Chas. Bayman was made pres. and A. C. Metz, mgr. We expect to build an elevator in the spring to replace the one burned last March.—La Rue Grain & Sup. Co., A. C. Metz, mgr.

Rossburg, O.—The Buckland Mfg. Co. has bought the elevator here. I am in charge. No one has been chosen as yet to succeed me as agent at Yorkshire, where I was formerly located.—G. E. Brown, agt. Buckland Mfg. Co.

Cincinnati, O.—The Kilgour elevator, which has been abandoned, is being dismantled. It was constructed in 1859 and has withstood the elements in fine shape. It is estimated that over 300,000 feet of pine lumber, finely seasoned, will be salvaged.

Toledo, O.—J. S. Bache & Co. opened a new office here in the one formerly occupied by E. W. Wagner & Co. They also have a branch on the exchange floor. A. J. Burkart is mgr. of the new office and Chas. Henry Kruse of the exchange branch.

Thornville, O.—The grain elevator of H. H. Edmund here recently had a narrow escape from destruction by fire, when lightning ignited gas escaping from a defective pipe.—Morgan Roberts & Co. (This was reported to have happened at Thornport, where there is no elevator.)

Willard, O.—The Farmers Exchange Co., which recently bot the Willard Roller Mills, intends to remodel the plant for the handling of grain. Our officers are J. W. Eitle, pres.; E. C. Buckingham, vice-pres.; E. M. Miller, treas., and F. L. Buckingham, sec'y.—F. L. Buckingham.

Cincinnati, O.—At a meeting of the newly elected directors of the Grain & Hay Exchange, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John De Molet, pres., R. S. Fitzgerald, vice-pres., B. H. Wess, 2nd vice-pres., Frank Watkins, treas., and Elmer H. Heile, sec'y.

Genoa, O.—H. G. Dehring has bought the Powers Elevator, and grain business.

Hayden, O.—The office of Walter M. Latham, who operates an elevator here, was burned recently. A pan of oil was set on the stove to warm to assist in starting a motor truck. It boiled over and before it could be removed from the building the oil spread over the floor, resulting in a total loss to the office.

Upper Sandusky, O.—The new elevator of Wm. Gregg & Son which was recently completed, replacing the one burned, is of 21,000 bu. capacity and equipped with latest machinery, including a new cleaner. The office section of the old building, which was not burned, has also been covered with metal siding.

Cincinnati, O.—By mutual agreement the contract between the Hay & Grain Exchange and the Cleveland Storage Co. for the handling of grain warrants was dissolved Feb. 1, and the Hay and Grain Exchange will handle its own business. The new arrangement will mean a saving in operating expenses of close to \$4,000 per year.

Avery, O.—Stockholders of the Avery Elevator & Grain Co. are taking steps to either reorganize, or refinance the company, following heavy losses by the company, which operates elevators here, Kimball and Huron. To protect creditors, D. E. Williams was appointed to take charge of the elevators and property to hold them for five weeks.

Bucyrus, O.—The report that the mill of the Bucyrus Mill & Elevator Co. was again in the hands of the Zeiglers, former owners, has been proven untrue. It is said the report started from the fact that the Bucyrus Co. recently won a suit permitting them to use the Zeigler name, and they re-incorporated under the name of Zeigler Mill & Elevator Co.

Cincinnati, O.—There has been considerable newspaper talk about a terminal warehouse, including a public elevator, but so far as I can learn there is nothing in it. I personally believe that the winter wheat crop of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois should be stored in Cincinnati, rather than allowed to go to Baltimore, where it cannot be brought back when the southern miller needs it. In other words, there is ample room for a proposition of this kind here, and many of us hope that some day it will materialize.—E. A. Fitzgerald, treas., The Hawthorne Mfg. Co.

OKLAHOMA

Bison, Okla.—W. B. Johnson has opened the E. E. Van Dusen Elevator and is ready for business.

Quinlan, Okla.—The Quinlan Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has bought the plant of the Harper Mill & Elevator Co.

Enid, Okla.—The B. G. Estill Grain Co. has been expelled from the Grain Dealers National Ass'n for refusing to arbitrate.

Garber, Okla.—The M. C. McCafferty Elevator is being closed and will not be opened again this year unless the farmers buy it.

Finney Switch (Plainview p. o.), Okla.—L. J. Halbert, prop. of a grain elevator here, is taking on the poultry business as a side line.

Wagoner, Okla.—E. C. Hampton has resigned as local mgr. and I have been named in his stead.—Geo. Hassell, mgr. The O'Bannon Co.

Laverne, Okla.—Robert Rich is the new mgr. of the Laverne Co-op. Exchange, succeeding S. T. Love, who will devote his time to livestock.

Guthrie, Okla.—The death is announced of Mrs. U. M. Goltry, mother of C. W. Goltry, grain dealer at Enid. She was 87 years old.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The plant of the Southwest Mfg. Co. burned Jan. 16 with a loss of \$35,000. Two trucks and a touring car were also consumed.

Ninnekah, Okla.—The elevator we are building on the site of the one which burned is to be 25,000 bu., iron clad.—J. F. Bird, mgr. Ninnekah Grain & Lbr. Co.

Ames, Okla.—Fire broke out Jan. 15 in the elevator of the Enid Mfg. Co. The damage was not serious. Sparks from the railroad are believed to have been the cause.

Weatherford, Okla.—The Weatherford Mfg. Co. has been bought again by the Maney interests and will be consolidated with the Canadian Mill & Elevator Co. at El Reno. The Weatherford plant will be closed temporarily and the trade served by a few men kept at the mill.

**Yearly service for the price
of one month's salary, guaranteed to
increase your profits.**

Address

F. J. RINEHART

Uniopolis, Ohio

Ada, Okla.—We operate the only elvtr. located here. Very little grain is raised here and the farmers are not organized here in any grain alliance, as reported.—Ada Milling Co.

Chekotah, Okla.—There is no elvtr. at Ramona since mine burned. There is one at Vera, only five miles distant, so do not think I will rebuild.—W. M. Staley, pres. Checotah Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Carmen, Okla.—The only elvtr. we own is here. We bought it last month from Phelps & Trever, and operate it as the Reeg Grain Co. F. H. Bass is not connected with us as previously reported.—Reeg Grain Co.

Adair, Okla.—The Mayes County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elvtr., which burned Dec. 22, is supposed to have been fired by a locomotive spark on the shingle roof. Loss was \$8,000, partially covered by insurance.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The remaining part of the elvtr. of the Capitol Grain & Elvtr. Co. burned recently. This elvtr. was up for sale last spring when it burned, leaving nothing standing but a shell of the structure, and now hoboos are said to have fired what was left. Loss amounts to \$300.

Covington, Okla.—The Boepple Grain Co. has leased the M. C. McCafferty Elvtr. for the rest of this season. We intend to tear down our old elvtr. and build a new one, installing feed grinding and cleaning machinery. A warehouse will also be built to handle a full line of feed and flour.—Geo. Boepple.

Guthrie, Okla.—The receiver for the Sun Grain & Export Co. has started suit against the State Banking Board for possession of the mill of the Gresham Flour Mills Corp. The Board took possession of the mill when a note for \$150,000, secured by a mortgage on the mill, had been turned over to it by the Oklahoma State Bank of Guthrie.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bangor, Pa.—The Flory Milling Co. has just completed a new feed mixing plant and flour mill.

Yatesboro, Pa.—We did not have a fire in the grain department of our mill, but on Dec. 10, about 1 a. m., several young men on their way home discovered fire in our boiler house. An ironclad firewall prevented the fire from reaching our mill. With the use of fire buckets the fire was extinguished. Damage amounted to about \$100.—Yatesboro Flour & Feed Mills.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Philadelphia, Pa.—S. F. Scattergood & Co. has moved to larger offices in the Bourse.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Girard Point Elvtr. Co. has removed to larger and more spacious offices.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Rice, Unruh & Co., steamship agents, have been proposed for membership in the Commercial Exchange.

Philadelphia, Pa.—E. J. White, representative of the Russell-Miller Mlg. Co., Minneapolis, died Jan. 14. He was 69 years old.

Philadelphia, Pa.—At the annual meeting of the Commercial Exchange, held Jan. 31, the following officers were elected for one year: Pres., W. K. Woolman, vice-pres., G. M. Richardson, treas., Emanuel H. Price, and six directors elected for two years were Roy L. Miller, C. Herbert Bell, Frank M. Rosekrans, Filson Graff, Armon D. Acheson and Samuel L. McKnight. F. Kimball Hager was elected one year to serve the unexpired term of the late Wm. J. Rardon. During the election, a buffet luncheon was served to 450 members and guests.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Waubay, S. D.—The Equity Elvtr. Co. bought the Farmers elvtr. here.—A. E. G., Jos. P. Erickson.

Agar, S. D.—Alfred A. Hoch, who was agt. for Geo. P. Sexhauer & Son here, has moved to Brookings.

Black Hawk, S. D.—Owing to conditions, I did not erect the elvtr. as contemplated some time ago.—Fred Fetch.

Flandreau, S. Dak.—The Bennett Grain Co. has disposed of 12 elvtrs. along the Milwaukee R. R. to the Fleishman Malting Co., of New York City.

Conde, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. also owns the elvtr. that Brown Hanson formerly had. The G. H. Smith house is closed.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Betts, S. D.—During a windstorm recently the roof of the cupola was blown from the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. I am doing the repairing.—L. D. Wait, Armour, S. D.

Chamberlain, S. D.—The Co-op. Grain Co. is in charge of W. H. Dinehart, instead of R. Shadbolt, as listed in the South Dakota list of grain elvtr. operators.—Bob Fruen, Oldham.

Arlington, S. D.—The capacity of the elvtr. of the Arlington Farmers Elvtr. Co. is 40,000-bus. and not 30,000-bus. as stated in the list of South Dakota Grain Elvtr. Operators.—J. A. Ecklein, mgr.

Spottswood, S. D.—The co-op. elvtr. here is now closed. This corrects the information given in the new South Dakota list of grain elvtr. operators.—Siberz Bros. & Craig, C. C. Coffey, Tulare.

Alpena, S. D.—Correction on the South Dakota list of grain elvtr. operators is as follows, Geo. J. Brigham should be mgr. of the Farmers Elvtrs. Co. instead of M. A. Manwering.—Bob Fruen, Oldham.

Bonesteel, S. D.—Wm. Sonderath, of Templeton, and Miss Clara Hanbrick, also of Templeton, were married Jan. 16. After Mar. 1, they will reside here, as Mr. Sonderath has charge of an elvtr.

Peever, S. D.—We will re-incorporate for \$50,000. We have subscribed \$25,000 up to this time. The new incorporation is taking over the two houses owned by us, which are in fine shape.—Farmers Co-op. Co.

Crandon, S. D.—Our elvtr. here is leased to Harms & Robinson. We have not operated it since May 1, 1921. This corrects the information given in the new South Dakota list of grain operators.—Siberz Bros. & Craig, C. C. Coffey, Tulare.

Oldham, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is managed by Mr. Rolland instead of M. C. Johnson and Bill George is agt. for W. I. Thompson instead of H. Stangeland.—Bob Freun. (M. C. Johnson is given as mgr. in the new South Dakota list.)

Tulare, S. D.—Our headquarters are here and not at Mitchell as given in the new list of South Dakota grain elvtr. operators, and C. C. Coffey is ass't sec'y. Jas. Carlow is agt. for the Tulare Farmers Elvtr. here, taking the place of H. H. Fink.—Siberz Bros. & Craig, C. C. Coffey.

Highmore, S. D.—O. A. Burgeson, former owner and mgr. of the Burgeson Grain Co., which company failed several months ago, has been bound over to the circuit court on a grand larceny charge. He was brought back from North Dakota on a charge of not paying for grain. Bail was set at \$1,500.

Revillo, S. D.—The following are corrections on the South Dakota list of grain elvtr. operators here, Larson & Orwell are not running now. A. Sommers is running the feed mill connected with the flour mill. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. handle the following side lines, coal and flour. Axel Alqurt is agt. for the Pacific Elvtr. Co.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., J. F. Demereaux, mgr.

Yale, S. D.—The correct capacity of the elvtrs. here are as follows: Farmers Elvtr. Co., 25,000-bus., D. Glanzer, mgr.; Shanard Elvtr. Co., 30,000-bus.; South Dakota Grain Co., one elvtr., 20,000-bus., Oscar G. Oleson, mgr.; Zehnpfenning & Decker, 20,000-bus., C. W. Lemke, mgr.—Shanard Elvtr. Co., W. O. Tolman, mgr. (The capacities of these elvtrs. are erroneously listed in the list of South Dakota Grain Elvtr. Operators.)

SOUTHEAST

Dothan, Ala.—I may put in a hammer type feed mill to take care of my feed business. Am not doing any work on my elvtr. as I have a new, up-to-date house.—J. J. Daring.

Atlanta, Ga.—Creditors of the Taylor Commission Co. will hold a meeting in the Grant Bldg. at noon Feb. 15 to select a trustee and allow claims.—P. H. Adams, referee.

Waynesboro, Ga.—We have not decided as yet whether we will rebuild or not. Are waiting until the insurance is settled and will then decide.—Burke Co. Elvtr. & Marketing Co.

Norfolk, Va.—At the election Feb. 7, the bonds for a new municipal terminal elvtr. were voted upon favorably and the work on the first unit of the Norfolk Port Terminals will go ahead. It will consist of a pier, warehouses, slips and a 1,000,000-bu. elvtr.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 9.—[Special telegram.]—Election overwhelmingly for bond issue. Five million for erection municipal terminal including elevator.—J. H. Cofer & Co.

Norfolk, Va.—The citizens of this city are to be commended for their public spirit in voting for the issue of \$5,000,000 of bonds for the construction of the proposed grain elevator and municipal terminal that will provide much needed facilities for handling grain thru this port. The enterprising grain dealers of Norfolk deserve credit for getting this important question before the people.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—H. J. Blakeslee, for two and one-half months mgr. of the Royal Feed & Mlg. Co., has sued for \$1,514.11 on a breached employment contract.

Memphis, Tenn.—E. R. Gardner will enter the grain brokerage business on his own account. He served for 23 years in charge of the hay and grain inspection department. His successor has not as yet been named.

Memphis, Tenn.—John E. Bohn has been named to succeed E. Keiser in the federal grain supervision here. Mr. Keiser will be located hereafter at Galveston, Tex., in a similar capacity. Mr. Bohn is to be transferred from Indianapolis, where he also held a similar position.

TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—The Morten Mlg. Co. has decreased its capital stock from \$700,000 to \$500,000.

Quanah, Tex.—Our office will be located at Crowell in the future.—T. L. Hughston, T. L. Hughston Grain Co.

Rule, Tex.—S. M. Davis is pres.; J. N. Hudson, vice-pres., and R. M. Smith is sec'y-treas. of the Smith Grain Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Booker, Tex.—I am now with the Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co.—A. F. Brown. (Mr. Brown was formerly agt. for the Liske Grain Co. at Booker.)

Fort Worth, Tex.—J. A. Simons, formerly in business here last year, commenced doing business again Feb. 1, with offices in the Dan Wagoner Bldg.

Groom, Tex.—Lester Stone & Co., Amarillo, is erecting a 25,000-bu. elvtr. here, to cost \$10,000. When complete it will be another link in the chain of elvtrs. now operated by the company.

Tolbert, Tex.—Cause of the fire which burned the Kell Mlg. Co.'s plant is now known. No one arrested as yet, but suspicion is strong. Loss was \$3,000, partly insured. Two box cars near by also burned.—O. W. Tooley.

Denton, Tex.—C. F. Witherspoon, senior member of the firm C. F. Witherspoon & Sons, who were formerly in the grain business, but now engaged in principally handling cotton, died at his home recently. He was 70 years of age.

Fort Worth, Tex.—We are only operating the Riverside Elvtr. while our new plant is being built in Dallas. This plant was built by Weinert & Wilkins and taken over afterwards by Smith Bros. Grain Co., who still own it. They have leased it to us.—Pearlstone Mill & Elvtr. Co.

San Antonio, Tex.—My two years association with the Blue Star Elvtr. Co. as mgr. and vice-pres. ceased Feb. 1 and I am now in business on my own account. Before going with the Blue Star company I was for seven years in business at Fort Worth on my own account.—Douglas W. King.

Galveston, Tex.—The new addition to the elvtr. of the Galveston Wharf Co. calls for 40 concrete bins, with a combined storage capacity of 1,452,000 bus. Three tunnels, containing conveyors, will be constructed and will be capable of handling 10,000 bus. per hour. Contract has been let to the Southwestern Engineering Co.

UTAH

Manti, Utah.—Judgment for \$250 and interest from Aug. 23, 1920, was awarded in the district court to the Inter-Ocean Elvtrs. in a suit against Orrin Williams and A. O. Williams of Gunnison, for alleged breach of contract for the delivery of grain at a stipulated price, and upon which an advance payment of cash was claimed.

Ogden, Utah—Joseph M. Parker has been named chairman of the com'te from the Grain Exchange to co-operate with the Utah Agri. College for the betterment of the wheat produced.

WISCONSIN

Slinger (formerly Schleisingerville), Wis.—We are considering taking over the elvtr, formerly leased by Armour Grain Co. from the Farmers Stock Co.—Oscar Thiel, sec'y Slinger Lbr. Co.

Winneconne, Wis.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers Equity Exchange, the name was changed to Winneconne Co-op. Exchange. The stockholders voted to purchase the Snider Bros. flour and feed mill.

Appleby, Wis.—A. L. Nichols, Seymour, pres. of Willy & Co. since he reorganized it a year ago, has retired and is succeeded by H. E. McEachron, who was up to this time vice-pres. and gen. mgr. P. M. Conkey has been elected vice-pres.

Milwaukee, Wis.—F. A. Miller of James E. Bennett & Co., Chicago, has made application for membership in the Chamber of Commerce. The Bennett company recently established an office here with W. E. Schroeder in charge.

Sheboygan Falls, Wis.—William O. Dassow has purchased the warehouse and fractional lots adjoining of the Hattie-Cole-Plume estate, to be used for warehouse and storage purposes. In the spring he intends to build an addition to the warehouse and install a feed grinder and self-contained 50 bbl. roller flour mill.

Wausau, Wis.—The Northern Mlg. Co. and the Dodge-Hooker Mills, both operating elvtrs. in connection with their mills, have been merged and will operate under the name of the former. The capital stock is \$500,000. President is C. H. Hooker; vice-pres., Paul Gebert, Merrill; treas., C. G. Kroeger, and sec'y, Walter J. C. Mueller.

WYOMING

Hillsdale, Wyo.—I am buying grain for the Wyoming Mill & Elvtr. Co. here. Was formerly with the Duff Grain Co. at Johnson, Neb. Have been here since last July.—E. E. Wirik.

Riverton, Wyo.—A flour mill may be erected here to be operated in conjunction with the Riverton Elvtr. Co. by the Oakdale Mlg. Co. A com'te is investigating the advisability of the matter.

JAPAN has canceled import duties on rice for a limited period in its effort to offset the home rice shortage caused by crop failure. The government is planning to bring in a stock of 17,500,000 bus.

It is doubtful if the loans already made will result in permanent good insofar as stabilization of prices is concerned, or whether the farmer will receive any permanent benefit. The loan of money for speculative purposes is not usually considered a sound policy from an economic standpoint. The announced object of government's loans to farmers was to permit them to hold corn and other grains for higher prices. The holding of grains for higher prices is always a speculative proposition; the wisdom of holding with borrowed funds is open to question.—L. L. Winters.

THE RECENT relative strength in May wheat indicates an increasing demand for wheat in nearby positions, and we anticipate a continuance of this demand. Goodman's estimate of reserves did not impress speculators to any great extent, or at least it did not impress them sufficiently to induce them to buy any great quantity of wheat, but such figures could scarcely fail to impress users of wheat of all classes, and we are of the opinion that users and dealers in wheat and wheat products will now be inclined to stock up ahead of their needs, instead of continuing to pursue their hand to mouth buying policy which has been so much in vogue the past year. Should consumers and dealers really become concerned over future supplies their purchases to supply future needs would of necessity cause higher prices.—L. L. Winters of Hurlburt, Warren & Chandler.

Ground Rentals on Elevator Sites Being Increased. III.

[Continued from Page 183.]

Rent Advanced \$4 Per Year.

Herbert (Kingston, p. o.), Ill.—My rent was \$17.50 per year for 5 years and my last lease calls for \$21.50 per year. I feel that this is not very large advance, but \$2.90 per track foot would be entirely out of the question in this locality, as land along the right of way is valued at almost nothing.—Alfred Fowler.

Rentals Out of All Reason.

Bellflower, Ill.—The I. C. R. R. is charging me \$60 per year for part site for an elevator and \$25 per year for coal house at Sabina, Ill., which is out of all reason. In the year 1920 when cars were scarce I bought 5,000 bus. of corn to be delivered to the elevator at Sabina, Ill., at \$1.80 per bu. The agent received orders not to set cars for me, therefore I could not use the grain and I lost 50 cents per bu. Ground for elevator site should be furnished free to the shipper. I do not feel good at that treatment.—L. J. West.

I. C. R. R. Satisfied with \$60 Per Year.

Bell (Lincoln, p. o.), Ill.—We pay \$60.00 per year rent for 53x225 ft. on I. C. R. R. Our lease expires Feb. 1, 1924. The lease was made to Holmes & Mauer and taken over by the West Lincoln Farmers Grain Co. when it bought the plant. The elevator is on the siding or passing track, not a spur or stub. We feel like \$60.00 is high rent for such a small plot, since our business makes shipments for the R. R. Co., with no extra track to keep up.—J. C. Wigginton, mgr.

I. C. R. R. Grabbing for More Rent.

Chatsworth, Ill.—I am located on the I. C. R. R.'s ground and have its property lease, elevator, office and scales and ground for site for coal shed. I formerly operated this plant for about 18 years. Previous to last October I was out of the business for about seven years. When I first had this property I paid \$5 per year for site for coal shed for six years and then I was raised to \$10 per year, and now the railroad wants \$25 per year for the same ground and \$10 per month more for the other property, elevator, office and scales. I was here when the elevator was built and all machinery was new and in good condition, and yet the I. C. R. R. is asking more rent. This is not a square deal. This property is not worth as much now as it was 20 years ago and the railroad will not make necessary repairs.—Jas. H. Kerrins & Co.

INDIANA

Big 4 Jumped Rent from 0 to \$5, Then to \$50.

Sandusky, Ind.—Our elevator extends on the right of way of the C. C. & St. L. Ry., eight feet on one side and runs out to nothing at a distance of 180 ft. The elevator was built about 25 years ago and was used until the year 1915 without the payment of any rent. At that time the R. R. Co. demanded that the elevator sign a lease and pay an annual charge of \$5.00 per year. On July 1, 1920, the R. R. Co. raised the rental charge to \$50.00 per year. The value of this land is \$150.00 per acre. This has been our experience and we have no suggestions to offer. Every time we get into it with the R. R. Co. we find we have bucked up against a set of loaded dice, therefore we can see no reason why the railroad commission should doubt its authority. It regulates everything else.—Sandusky Farmers Elevator Co., C. J. Warneke, mgr.

NEBRASKA

Charge Extra for Office and Warehouse Spaces.

North Platte, Neb.—We had a five-year lease from the Union Pacific for 60x300 ft. at this place at \$54 a year. Later for an addition to office building, space 16x58 ft. 4 ins., they charged us \$10 a year. For a coal shed and warehouse space we are paying \$10 a year for 60x53 ft. 8 ins. At Hershey, Neb., we are paying \$20 a year for 8,165 sq. ft. for site for elevator, coal sheds and hay barn.—Leypoldt & Pennington Co.

U. P. R. R. Jumped Rent from \$15 to \$80.

Chester, Neb.—We have an elevator and coal sheds on C., B. & Q. R. R. right of way here for which we have been paying \$10 per year for each lease. At Carleton, Neb., we have coal sheds and lumber sheds on right of way on which we formerly paid \$15 per year. The last two years' rent was increased to \$80 per year. We had this up with Railway Commission about a year ago and the final outcome was that it decided it had no jurisdiction over such leases, so we have been paying without further protest. At Gordon, Neb., we have coal sheds located on C. & N.-W. right of way for which we are paying so far only \$15 per year, but we are expecting to have to pay more on both C., B. & Q. and C. & N.-W. just as soon as they find out that the Union Pacific or St. Joe & Grand Island (where our Carleton lease is located) have been able to make the increase stick. We consider it unfair and unjust to make such unreasonable charges. At the time we appeared before the Nebraska Railway Commission the Superior Gravel & Sand Co. of Superior

had a similar case up; also the Hampton Lumber & Coal Co., from some point on Union Pacific, and we all got the same package.—Citizens' Lumber & Supply Co., W. A. Fellers, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

OHIO

Generosity of Railroad Blocked Agreement.

Hayden, O.—My elevator is located on my own land. I have another proposition wherein the Ry. Co. shows its greed and a desire to hog it all. A number of years ago my father made an agreement with Ry. Co. wherein it contracted to furnish a switch on his land. Now the railroad is demanding that I either buy the track or pay rent for same. I agreed to buy track at a satisfactory price, which was agreed to by both of us, but when the railroad presented the contract I refused to sign any cut-throat affair. I was to maintain track and repair all damages done to said track, whether done maliciously or otherwise by the railroad's employees; be responsible for any damages done to my own or the property of others along said track, and also be responsible for any accident that might occur to railroad employees or any other persons who might be injured on said track, also to exempt the railroad company from liability for fire caused by its locomotives. I was to do all of these things for the privilege of having them furnish me a car when I wanted it—if they had it; otherwise I took my turn or at their pleasure. Altho it was not implied in contract, but I am to keep and maintain a depot for bulk freight at my own expense; I must gather in the grain from the farms, hold it until I have enough to fill a car so that I would not hold car over 48 hours, otherwise I pay demurrage for detaining said cars. I referred the matter to J. W. McCord and upon his advice I refused to sign until we could get legislation that would give me a show to protect my own interests; so the matter is still unsettled.—Walter Latham.

Place of the Independent Distributor.

[From address by Wm. L. Wagner, Chicago, Ill., before the National Agricultural Conference.]

That there is a so-called "Independent" distributor is not a matter of chance. It is but the outcome of the natural order of things. He is the pioneer who thru his vision and knowledge develops and stimulates production and brings it to the point where co-operative marketing may be discussed.

The production of perishable food products is a business or profession purely agricultural. And upon the other hand distribution is a business or profession distinctly commercial, and no matter how closely the two may be interwoven or allied they are fundamentally separate and specialized industries, each requiring a special knowledge acquired by study and experience in connection with the particular items produced and marketed.

The wholesale merchant, commission merchant and jobber derive their supplies from world markets and make available to the consumer fruits and even vegetables from many parts of the world. They do a year-round business in many commodities, following the seasonal production in the various sections and keeping constantly on sale such products as are available. In this way the overhead or cost of doing business is kept at a relatively low figure, whereas if one or two seasonal commodities only were handled, the overhead would be prohibitive.

A careful search of the history of the co-operative organizations in connection with the production and marketing of perishable food products finds two classes or forms of organizations and with widely different results as applied to the classes. Those which have been organized for the purpose of manufacturing the product, doing the necessary grading, packing and assembling in quantities and then employing an independent distributing service, have in a large measure been successful. On the other hand, those that have been organized to carry on beyond the manufacture and actually do their own marketing and distributing, have not been so successful, and it is found that few if any of such organizations now exist that were organized ten years ago except in those instances where the commodity produced and marketed constitutes practically a monopoly. By monopoly is meant that no competing production is found in other sections of the country at the time that their commodity is produced. Even by the successful ones, some marketing agency must be either employed or created, and the choice is presented of employing, at a fixed cost with a predetermined overhead, the already organized and highly efficient and specialized sales service of the so-called "Independent" distributor, or of employing, organizing and training a force of salaried employees, with an undetermined and most uncertain overhead.

ONE of those calendars that every office needs, with big figures that can be read across the average room, was received from the Sikes-McMullin Grain Co.

Grain Carriers

THE government is losing \$5,000,000 a month on the fleet of the Shipping Board, says Commissioner Plummer.

CARS LOADED with revenue freight during the week ended Jan. 21 totalled 738,275, compared with 720,877 the previous week.

THE DOMESTIC and export Bs/L will be put in effect by the carriers Mar. 15, altho no order was issued by the I. C. C. on the domestic bill.

BOSTON, MASS.—Some 300,000 bus. of Manitoba wheat has been handled thru this port for export to Russia, and other shipments are expected.—S.

A TRAIN of 50 cars of wheat was recently moved from Buffalo to the Girard Point Elevator, Philadelphia, in 27 hours. This is said to be a record run.

THE ORDER in the Western grain rate case, No. 12229, was amended Jan. 27 by the I. C. C. to authorize departures from the percentages specified Nov. 27, to maintain the relationships between grain markets.

SHIPMENTS of grain and grain products handled by United States railroads in 1921 totalled 2,281,852 carloads, compared with 1,843,018 carloads in 1920, an increase of 24%.

IDLE freight cars decreased during the week of Jan. 23, at which time there were 555,353 out of service because of business conditions. This was 37,945 lower than the preceding week.

DEALERS in Evansville, Ind., and Henderson, Ky., expect shortly to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to order an adjustment in freight rates on grain and grain products by the carriers serving those cities.

SUITS to recover on claims for loss and damage to freight during the period of government operation of the railroads must be begun not later than Feb. 28, the Railroad Administration announced recently.

GOVERNMENT OPERATION of the railroads cost the taxpayers \$1,502,000,000; that is, the government is obliged to pay the carriers that much more than was earned for the government out of the freight collected.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Transportation Commissioner Scott of the Board of Trade had a conference at Chicago recently to get the railroads to protect proportional rates under the reduced tariffs, but the roads proved obdurate.

INCREASED rates on grain originating in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana, from Memphis to Carolina territory have been sustained by the Interstate Commerce Commission, setting aside the suspension order as of Jan. 28.

WHILE being loaded with corn for Russian relief at the elevator of the Western Maryland Railroad Co. at Port Covington, Baltimore, Md., the steamer Eastern Dawn listed. About 40,000 bus. of corn was damaged by water. The boat is the property of the Shipping Board.

RATES on grain and grain products from Missouri River and country points to Peoria, Ill., have been reduced by the railroads to equalize Peoria with Chicago and St. Louis on traffic destined to trunk line and seaboard territories, both domestic and export. The reductions became effective Feb. 1.

HEARINGS on railway wage disputes will begin before the Railroad Labor Board on Mar. 6. A number of railroads have filed applications asking for reductions in wages, while the employees are asking for increases. Between the two contending factions, the hearings undoubtedly will be interesting.

THE EXTENSION of time in which to file claims is covered by a new bill, H. R. 9908, introduced by Rep. Newton of Minnesota, that the House Com'te on Jan. 16 voted to substitute for S. B. 621. The time for filing of straight overcharge claims against the Director-General is extended to Sept. 1, 1922.

THE FOREIGN car problem is one of the difficult questions railroads are called upon to solve in their efforts to achieve true efficiency. It is related to the per diem charge for use of equipment owned by other roads, to the repair of foreign line cars, and to empty car mileage. Empty mileage increased from 28.2% in September, 1907, to 42.5% in January, 1921, and this represents entirely too high a percentage of non-productive hauling.

A PETITION asking that the application of carriers operating grain elevators in and near New York for permission to reduce storage charges from 1c to $\frac{3}{4}$ c be denied has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by G. Stewart Henderson, traffic manager of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. Storage charges are now uniform at all Atlantic ports and if the application of the carriers should be granted it would destroy this uniformity.

A BILL recently introduced in congress provides for extension until Sept. 1, 1922, of the time for filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission of straight overcharge claims against the Director General of Railroads. The bill also covers suits to enforce awards of reparation against the Director General, and provides an amendment to the Transportation Act so that actions to enforce awards may be brought within one year after the date of the Commission's award.

A NEW scale of differentials was ordered for use in making rates for wheat, flour and other articles taking the same rates in movements between Shreveport, La., and points in Texas. The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, No. 8418, is on the complaint of the Railroad Commission of Louisiana against various carriers, and the scale declared reasonable is one that was proposed by the Railroad Commission of Texas. The new scale of maximum differentials is lower than the one which it is to supercede.

CREATION of a new agency whose sole business it will be to consider the whole public interest and to present it before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Railroad Labor Board, or any other body considering questions in the field of interstate commerce is recommended by the railroad com'te of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In controversies between shippers and railroads and between employees and railroads this agency would have a duty to bring in considerations of general public policy.

THE National Industrial Traffic League a year ago filed a petition to be heard by the Labor Board on the ground that it represented those who really pay the wages of railroad working men. The Board denied the petition, saying that shippers had no business before it. Pres. Chandler, of the League, recently stated that so far as he knows the League will not file another petition to be heard, but would advocate abolition of the Board so as to restore the wage question to settlement by direct negotiation between employer and employee.

COMMISSIONER POTTER of the I. C. C. says rate increases of recent years must be eliminated before the country can go back to normal. "The railroads are in no position to control their costs. The power to deal with labor has been taken away from the carriers. Unless and until the U. S. Railroad Labor Board acts the carriers are going to be helpless." "Rates which the shipping public can afford to pay should be the basis of wages. The hybrid system by which the Labor Board and our Commission operate independently upon the same subject is barren of satisfactory results."

THRU RATES from Missouri River Points to points in the state of Mississippi are higher than the sum of the locals on Memphis, under the Speiden Tariff 59-B which gives a reduction of only 10%, it was announced recently by John A. Kuhn, traffic manager of the Omaha Grain Exchange. The Illinois Central has issued a tariff to correct the condition and the Mobile & Ohio and Missouri Pacific has instructed Speiden to publish a Memphis combination. It is probable that any overcharge collected before the correction is made can be recovered by claim.

THE PROVISION of the Transportation Act directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates that will enable the railroads to earn 5% to 6% on their capital investment expires Mar. 1. Thereafter, unless additional legislation is enacted, the Commission itself will have power to determine the rate the carriers shall earn. Public opinion undoubtedly will influence such a decision, but it must be kept always in mind that unless the return is ample to provide necessary expansion and repairs any temporary gain thru cheaper transportation will prove costly in the end.

DISCONTINUANCE of the grain marketing dept' of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n was recommended to the annual convention by the Ass'n's grain marketing com'te. The com'te stated it considers the work being taken care of by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., which is referred to as "an assured success."

VEGETABLE MILK, manufactured from soya beans, will be the principal product of a plant now being erected by Soy Products, Ltd., at Hamilton, Ont. This milk has long been known in China and Japan, and beans for making it will at first be imported from those countries. It is said the vegetable milk is superior to cow's milk in vitamins, carbohydrates, fat content and salt.

Government Should Run all the Elevators and Mills.

[From address by John H. Hagen, Deering N. D., before the National Agricultural Conference.]

The present system of distribution forms a long chain between producer and consumer, that of necessity must be shortened and cheapened, and it seems as tho the Federal Government must, of necessity, reach out its strong arm of protection to save the farmers, and other business industries must either extend credit so that farmers' co-operative enterprises may extend near to, if not to the consumer. Otherwise, the Government must take over the distribution of grain centers, stock yards, transportation, etc., or industry will die of stagnation.

The U. S. Grain Corporation should be re-stored, fixing a minimum price on agricultural products, and especially wheat, which should be at least \$1.50 per bushel.

It should at least be restored to the extent that it could handle the surplus wheat used for export and it would necessitate the Government providing for export of the surplus, by the Government financing selling of surplus in foreign countries.

It may become necessary for Government control of elevators and mills to such a degree that profiteering shall be eliminated. If controlling doesn't do it, then the Government, in my opinion, and I am firmly convinced that I voice the sentiment of the vast majority of the wheat farmers of the Northwest, should take them over and run them at cost, plus a reasonable overhead to take care of depreciation.

Private Bankers Are Destroying the Farming Industry.—There should be a branch farm loan bank in every agricultural state or a state bank thru which they could do business without adding private profit to take care of what might be termed short loans, for the purpose of purchasing livestock, making necessary permanent improvements, and for equipment. Such loans should run from one to eight or ten years, payable on an amortization plan and subject to full payment at any payment date, or as many payments as desired by the farmer, but entirely optional with the farmer, except the regular annual payments. Also in case of unforeseen calamities of a crop, thru no fault of the farmer, and where the property has not been impaired, an extension of time should be provided for, but protecting the debt at all times. The present short loan system, thru private banks, where commissions are paid at each renewal, will destroy the farming industry.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

C. F. Ass'n in Sup. 9 to 245-A adds rice bran, rice chaff and oil meal to list C, page 3, of Sup. 6, effective Jan. 28.

C. & E. I. in Special Sup. to Tariffs names reduced rates on many commodities, including grain and grain products, effective Jan. 15.

C. & E. I. in Sup. 15 to 6639-D gives rules governing milling and malting in transit privileges on grain and grain products at stations on its lines, effective Mar. 1.

Western Trunk Lines in Sup. 13 to I-P names rules, regulations and exceptions to classifications, including several applications to grain and grain products, effective Feb. 15.

Western Trunk Lines in Sup. 15 to I-P names rules, regulations and exceptions to classifications, names reduced rates on hay and straw when moving under class rates, effective Mar. 1.

C. & E. I. in Sup. 6 to 8625-C gives joint rates on grain and grain products from stations on its line and on the C. & I. C. Ry. to points in Ala., Ark., Fla., La., Miss., and Tenn., effective Jan. 31.

C. & A. in Sup. 5 to 28-D shows elevation and transfer charges on grain, maximum and minimum weights and rules governing furnishing of grain doors at stations on or via its lines, effective Feb. 11.

I. T. S. in 428-D cancels 428-C and names rates on grain products from Peoria and Pekin, Ill., when from beyond, to stations in Ill., on the L. & N., M. & O., and M. P., effective intrastate Feb. 12 and interstate Mar. 9.

I. T. S. in Special Sup. 1 to 428-D names reduced rates on grain products from Peoria and Pekin, Ill., when from beyond, to stations in Ill. on the L. & N., M. & O., and M. P., effective intrastate Feb. 12, interstate Mar. 9.

C. R. I. & P. in Sup. 8 to 31408-A names rates on grain, grain products, seeds and broom corn from stations in Colo., Kan., Mo., Neb., N. M., also Council Bluffs, Ia., and Memphis, Tenn., to Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., and stations in Ala., Ark., La., Miss., and Okla., effective Mar. 10.

A. T. & S. F. and associated lines in Sup. 16 to 7481-G names rates on grain products and seeds from stations in Colo., Kan., Mo., Okla., also Superior, Neb., on A. T. & S. F., G. C. & S. F., and L. & T., to points in Ala., Ark., Kan., La., Mo., Miss., Okla., Tenn. and Texas, effective Feb. 18.

C. & A. in Sup. 1 to 1620-D names rates on grain products from Alton, Bloomington, E. St. Louis, Granite City, Lincoln, Lockport, Pekin, Peoria, Springfield, Venice, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., to stations on lines of carriers named in tariff in Ill., Ia., Minn., Mo., and Wis., effective Jan. 1.

A. T. & S. F. and associated lines in Sup. 19 to 5588-L names local, joint and proportional rates on grain, grain products, etc., between points in Kan., Colo., Mo., Okla., Superior, Neb., Joplin, Mo., and points in Ill., Ind., Ia., Kan., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., Okla., and Wis., effective Feb. 24.

C. & E. I. in Sup. 36 to 8650 names rates on grain, grain products and grain by products, also cotton seed, cotton seed ashes and cotton seed hull bran from stations on its line and on the C. & I. C. Ry. to points in N. Y., Ohio, Penna., W. Va. and the Dominion of Canada, effective Feb. 25.

C. R. I. & P. in Sup. 7 to 31408-A names rates on grain, grain products, seeds and broom corn from stations in Colo., Kan., Mo., Neb., N. Mex. and Okla., also Council Bluffs, Ia., and Memphis, Tenn., to Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans, La., and stations in Ala., Ark., La., Miss. and Okla., effective Feb. 22.

Ill. Central in Sup. 13 to 601-F names rates on grain, grain products, hay and seeds between stations in Ia., Minn., S. D., on its lines, C. R. & I. C., Ft. D. D. M. & S., W. C. F. & N., W. & S. F., and Chicago, Peoria, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Omaha, Neb., St. Louis, Mo., and other stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Minn., S. D., Ohio and Wis., effective Feb. 24.

C. R. I. & P. in Sup. 1 to 10757-O shows rates and transit privileges that will be granted on grain, grain products, hay, straw and seeds at stations on its lines in Ark., Colo., Kan., La., Neb., Okla., and Memphis, Tenn., and at stations on the C. R. I. & G. in Tex., also Mo. River Points, effective Feb. 28.

C. F. Ass'n in Sup. 10 to 245-A names rates on grain, grain products and by products from points in Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mich., Mo., N. Y., Ohio, Pa., W. Va., Wis., to Albany, Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, also basis for rates to U. S. and Canadian ports for export, effective Mar. 1.

A. T. & S. F. in Sup. 17 to 7481-G further suspends until April 1 Sup. 2 to same tariff applying on grain products and seeds from stations in Colo., Kan., Mo. and Okla., also Superior, Neb., on the A. T. & S. F., G. C. & S. F., and L. & T. to points in Ala., Ark., La., Kan., Mo., Miss., Okla., Tenn. and Texas, effective Jan. 30.

L. A. Lowrey, agt., in Sup. 3 to 20-L names terminal charges, rules and regulations from or to points within the Chicago District on out and in bound freight, also rules governing intermediate service on freight traffic passing thru the Chicago District; suspension sup. issued Jan. 4. Also Sup. 2 to 20-L, effective Feb. 10.

C. R. I. & P. in Sup. 7 to 13207-I names joint proportional rates on grain, grain products and seeds from Albright, Omaha, South Omaha, Neb., Armourdale (Kansas City), Atchison, Leavenworth, Kan., Council Bluffs, Ia., Kansas City, St. Joseph, Mo., to stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Mich. and Wis., on connecting lines, effective Feb. 28.

Ill. Central in Sup. 9 to 1537-E names rates on grain, grain products, cotton seed products and seeds between stations in Ill., Ind., Wis., also Dubuque, Ia., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Peoria, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Paducah, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., Ohio River Crossings and other stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo. and Wis., effective Feb. 24.

C. R. I. & P. in Sup. 18 to 29329-D names rates on grain, grain products and seeds between Albright, Omaha, South Omaha, Neb., Armourdale (Kansas City), Atchison, Leavenworth, Kan., Council Bluffs, Ia., Kansas City, St. Joseph, Sugar Creek, Mo., and stations in Ia., Kan., Mo. and Neb., on C. R. I. & P., C. B. & Q. and M. P., and stations in Ill., Ind., Ia., Minn., Mo., S. D., and Wis., effective Feb. 28.

C. R. I. & P. in Sup. 22 to 28675-D names rates on grain, grain products, broom corn, alfalfa cake and meal, linseed cake and meal and seeds between Chicago, Peoria, Rock Island, Ill., Council Bluffs, Ia., Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Mo., Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minn., Omaha, Neb., other stations taking same rates, also stations in Colo., Ill., Ia., Kan., Minn., Mo., Neb., Okla., and S. D., and stations in Colo., Kan., Neb., N. Mex., Okla. and Texhoma, Tex., effective Feb. 20.

C. & E. I. in Sup. 14 to 622-G names rates on grain, grain products and grain by products, also broom corn, green corn, corn cobs, cotton seed, cotton seed ashes, broom corn, Hungarian and millet seeds and red top seed chaff from stations on its lines and stations on the C. & I. C. Ry., also from Henderson and Owensboro, Ky., and from Cairo, Ill. (via M. & O.), Joliet, Ill. (via E. J. & E.), and Moline Transfer, Ill. (via C. M. & G.), to points in Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., Ohio, Pa., and Wis., effective Mar. 1.

A Rate Privilege Withdrawn.

The general rule for determining the freight that shall be applied on a shipment of grain that is being held in an elevator or mill for conditioning or processing at the time of a change in rates is that the rate applicable is the one in effect at the time the shipment started from the country.

However, at the time of the recent reduction a different interpretation was made at Omaha as a result of a distinction between shipments to Omaha and to Council Bluffs. Billing was not surrendered at Council Bluffs but was held until the grain was moved across the Missouri River to Omaha and then new bills of lading were issued showing the date of shipment as one entitled to the reduced rates. This made possible large shipments of grain to southwestern territory at prices that

were lower than Kansas City dealers could make, and the transportation dep't of the Kansas City Board of Trade asked for a similar interpretation of the rule at Kansas City.

In a recent conference at Chicago the matter was considered and the Omaha interpretation of the rule was withdrawn and hereafter rates for shipments handled or processed in transit will be based on the rate in effect at the time of the initial movement as has been the practice generally in the past.

Books Received

PRICE OF WHEAT FOR 122 YEARS is a chart 18x23 inches, on heavy paper, showing the price each year since 1800 in England and since 1840 in the United States in shillings per quarter and cents per bushel. A line of text for each year explains the reason for the movement of prices that year. Published by the Corn Trade News, Liverpool, Eng., and New York, N. Y.; price, 5 shillings.

RED BOOK, just issued, for 1921, is replete as usual with complete statistical information relating to grain, stocks, cotton, seeds, provisions and live stock, the crops, imports and exports of the principal countries, making it, as for a generation past, the standard ready reference for the grain office. The daily inspection of all grades of grain and the daily prices of all grains are given in detail, besides the official grain standards and methods of trading on the Board. Compiled by Howard, Bartels & Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE WHEAT PLANT, a Monograph, by John Percival, M. A., F. L. S., professor of agricultural botany at University College, Reading, Eng.; author of "Agricultural Botany," "Agricultural Bacteriology," etc., is the most comprehensive work extant. The author's devotion of nearly 500 pages and 228 illustrations to this most exhaustive description of one plant is excused by its importance to the human race as its staff of life. The adaptability of wheat to varying soils and climatic conditions is superior to that of any other plant, and it is grown in nearly every country on the face of the globe. Chapter II contains 17 pages covering the grain, its structure, color and other characters, and the following six chapters cover "Germination," "The Roots," "The Leaves," "The Stems," "The Inflorescence," "The Fertilization and Development of the Grain." Part II, contains 19 chapters and is a valuable contribution to our exact knowledge of all the different varieties of wheat, including "Classification," "Wild Small Spelt," "Small Spelt," "Wild Emmer," "Emmer," "Dinkel," "Khorasan Wheat," "Macaroni Wheat," "Polish Wheat," "Rivet or Cone Wheat," "Egyptian Cone Wheat," "Common Bread Wheat," "Club, Dwarf, Cluster, or Hedgehog Wheat," "Indian Dwarf Wheat," "The Origin and Relationship of the Races of Wheat," "Variation," "Hybridization," "Improvement and Breeding of Wheat," "Yield," "List of Wheats," "Bibliography," and "Index." The "List of Wheats" names some 500 kinds, with their scientific race and variety, and country of origin or where chiefly grown. The numerous full page photographic reproductions of varieties are so well executed by the engraver as to be of great value to anyone desiring to identify any sample in hand. An example of the profuse illustrations is the giving of 19 engravings of club wheat alone. This volume should be found in the library of every grain inspection department and no institution of learning should be without it. To seedsmen and workers in the agricultural experiment station it will serve as a reference book. Cloth, 7x10 inches, E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, publishers; price, \$25.

IMPORTS of breadstuffs into the United Kingdom in 1921 were 192,168,000 bus., compared with 236,136,000 bus. in 1920. The decrease, according to the British Board of Trade, was probably due to the release of its stocks by the British Food Commission. Average imports in prewar years were 225,000,000 bus. of wheat and flour. Last year, the British wheat crop was about 10,000,000 bus. above the average.

Patents Granted

1,405,301. Elevator. Thos. Earl De Vol, Belgrade, Neb. The platform is raised by rack bars engaging pinions on a power shaft running thru supporting plates attached to the floor joists.

1,405,158. Conveyor Belt. Ludvig T. Petersen, Youngstown, O. A series of individual wear resisting cords are embedded in the elastic cover of the body of the belt and extend around the sides of the belt body.

1,405,203. Automatic Weighing Scale. Arthur Stewart Gilbert, Birmingham, Eng., assignor to W. & T. Avery. The weights are formed as a series of superimposed members of inverted V-section. A lifting jack raises or lowers the weights at will into connection with the weighing beam.

1,404,887. Grain Valve. Karl F. Nystrom, Montreal, Que. Combined with a car having a door is a grain valve and an operating lever therefor normally disposed between the planes of the inner and outer surfaces of the car wall in position to be exposed for operation on opening of the car door.

1,403,751. Bag Holder. Albert Edstrom, Duluth, Minn. Upright posts, which are mounted upon a platform have the mounting joints arranged to permit the posts to be moved backwardly and forwardly. The posts are adjustable as to height. On the upper end of each post is a curved arm ending in a bag retaining lip to hold the bag in position with its mouth open.

15,275. Reissue. Grain Cleaner. Christopher Mettler, Sr., Menno, S. D., assignor to The Wonder Grain Cleaner Co., St. Paul, Minn. An imperforate casing has grain inlet means in one upper corner, air blast inlet means near a lower corner on the same side as the grain inlet, outlet means for air and impurities opposite the grain inlet and a grain outlet in the bottom opposite the air inlet. Grain is directed downwardly thru the casing, passing thru a grain cleaning device disposed in its path, and while therein it is subjected to the cleaning operation.

1,405,233. Smooth Belt Elevator. Julius Louis Lemoine, Paris, France. The lower borders of the ascending sides of the belts are supported on two angle irons joining at their edges. Two other angle irons guide and support the upper borders of the ascending sides of the two smooth belts at an angle with one another as they travel over guide pulleys.

1,405,013. Grain Door Fastener. Chas. A. Schnell, Walton, Kan., assignor of one-half to John H. Eberhard and Harry Mellor, Butler County, Kan. A foot plate has seats for the reception of the lower ends of the grain posts which are arranged in parallel relation to the door posts, the door clamps being carried by the grain posts.

1,403,092. Grain Washing Machine. Carl P. Miller and Ralph R. Lee, Fargo, N. D. A container is fitted with an inclined tube that houses a conveyor which may be rotated, a feeding hopper and a skimming brush. The inclined tube is perforated and its upper side has a grain receiving opening which is immediately below the feeding hopper. The conveyor and the skimming brush are rotated simultaneously to wash grain.

1,402,934. Automatic Weighing Machine. George Hoepner, Chicago, Ill. The machine has a weighing platform having parallel open channels across the top. An endless conveyor moves in the direction of the length of the channels and has elements which pass thru the channels. Means controlled by the weighing machine raises these elements high enuf to lift a container from the platform, while at other times they permit a container to rest on the platform without being in contact with the conveyor.

1,404,716. Apparatus for Separating Cereals. James Higginbottom, Liverpool, England. A machine having a sieve frame, clothed with screening material and provided with a raised diaphragm to divide the casing into upper and lower compartments, each of which is divided into head and tail sections. Incased fans are located in the upper compartments and ducts connect the fan outlets with the lower compartments. Provision is made for reciprocating the sieve frame.

1,403,805. Combined Wagon and Auto Truck Dumping and Weighing Platform. John Meyer and Fred Joseph Manseau, Cottonwood, Ida. The dumping apparatus includes a weighing frame having upper cross pieces at one end. A shaft is journaled thru the end of the frame beneath the cross pieces. There is a pair of tiltable dump frames, one within the other, and

means for supporting the dump frames in independent tiltable relation with the weighing frame. Winding drums are placed on the shaft and flexible connections are joined to one of the tiltable frames and extend around the drum. The tiltable frames may be locked in connected relation, and means is provided for actuating the drum shafts.

Improved Garner Bottoms.

The handling capacity of a grain elevator is governed by the handling capacity of its slowest or least efficient member. It is not enough to install a leg that will handle a given quantity of grain per hour. Every other handling device must be made to give equal capacity or the development of the leg will result in a plant that is not properly balanced and the well developed leg will be forced to operate at less than its maximum rate in order that remaining parts may not be overloaded.

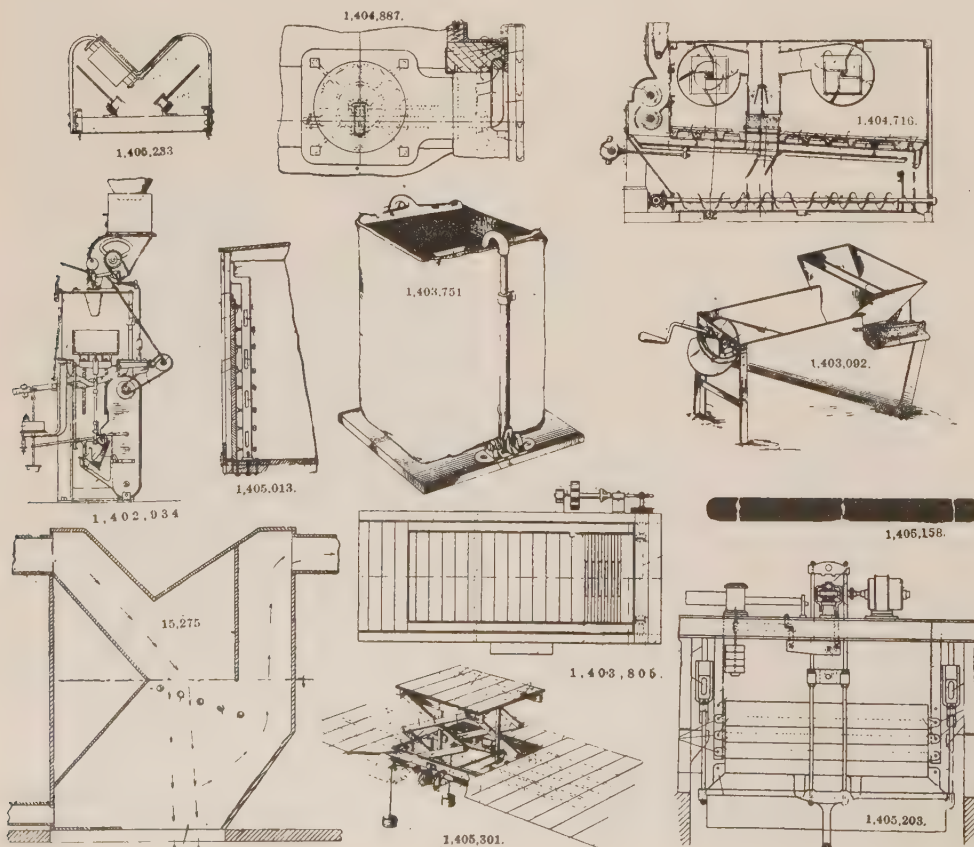
An early step in the designing of more efficient elevators was the installation of garners above scales. The original motive was to provide a receptacle for holding grain ready for discharge into the weighing hopper while the hopper itself was still engaged in caring for a parcel previously elevated. The installation of the garner made it possible to utilize the leg on something more nearly approximating a full time basis. One parcel of grain could be elevated to the garner and discharged into the scale hopper, and while it was being removed from the scale to a storage bin another parcel could be placed in the garner in position for dumping to the scale the moment the first parcel had left the hopper. Previously, when legs had discharged direct into scale hoppers, it was necessary to dispose of the first parcel finally before the work of elevating the second could be started. This meant that an expensive elevator leg was permitted to remain idle altho there was work at hand for it to do.

The plan and sectional drawing reproduced herewith shows a typical form of the early garner bottom and discharge opening. The garner bottom was hopped to a single point, where one opening of the required diameter was placed. In practice it soon developed that the single opening presented difficulties. It could not discharge grain rapidly enough, and therefore it only partially overcame the original objection of allowing the leg to stand idle. Sometimes, also, the grain would arch above the single opening and refuse to flow; while a still more objectionable feature lay in the requirement of additional height in the cupola to house the deep garner. The single opening garner required a steep hopper, and this, valleyed usually on four sides, necessitated high garner walls to give the required capacity. The extra height, together with longer legs, belts, etc., was quite expensive. It was the opinion of elevator operators, however, that the increased handling capacity warranted the added cost of construction and for some years it was the practice to install the single opening garners even tho the objections were well recognized.

The problem was then solved by one engineer, who proposed "saw tooth" garner bottoms for a plant he had been asked to bid on. By figuring on the "saw tooth" construction he was able to reduce the cost of his design to a point much below the figures submitted by builders who adhered to the old garner construction. He obtained the contract, and his design is now the accepted practice.

The advantages of the "saw tooth" construction are apparent when it is considered that it makes shallower garners possible, and these result in a lower cupola, shorter legs, less belting, fewer buckets, and effects numerous other indirect savings.

Part of a "saw tooth" garner bottom is shown in the engraving reproduced herewith. This also illustrates roller bearing slide valves manufactured by the Weller Mfg. Co. for opening and closing the discharge apertures. In this case, 4 discharge openings are controlled by means of a single lever, and it is obvious that a garner bottom of this type will



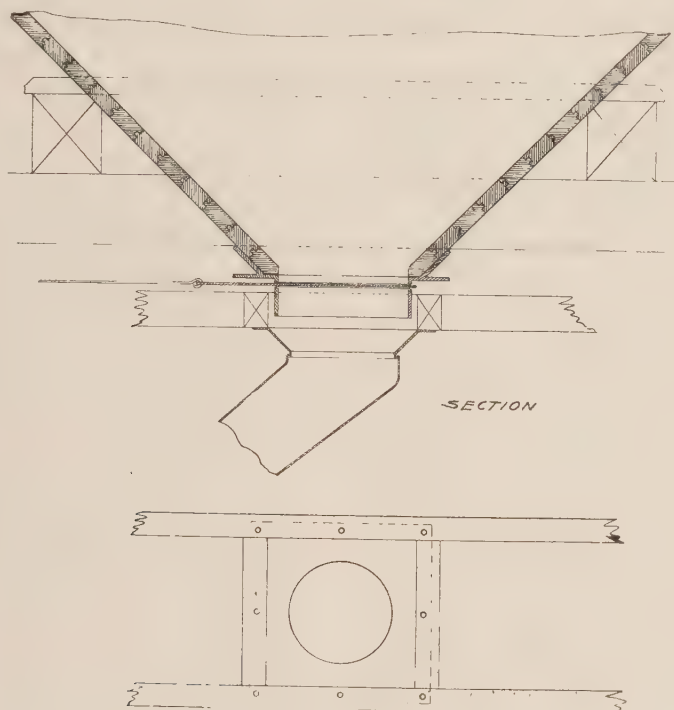
empty much more quickly than one depending on a single aperture. If by chance the grain does arch above one of the gates the flow thru the others will soon destroy the arch, and it is practically impossible for 4 arches to be formed at the same time.

The increased leg capacity made practicable by the use of two "saw tooth" garners for each scale hopper is largely responsible for the existence of the present day rapid handling elevators, whose records would have seemed altogether impossible of achievement only a few years ago.

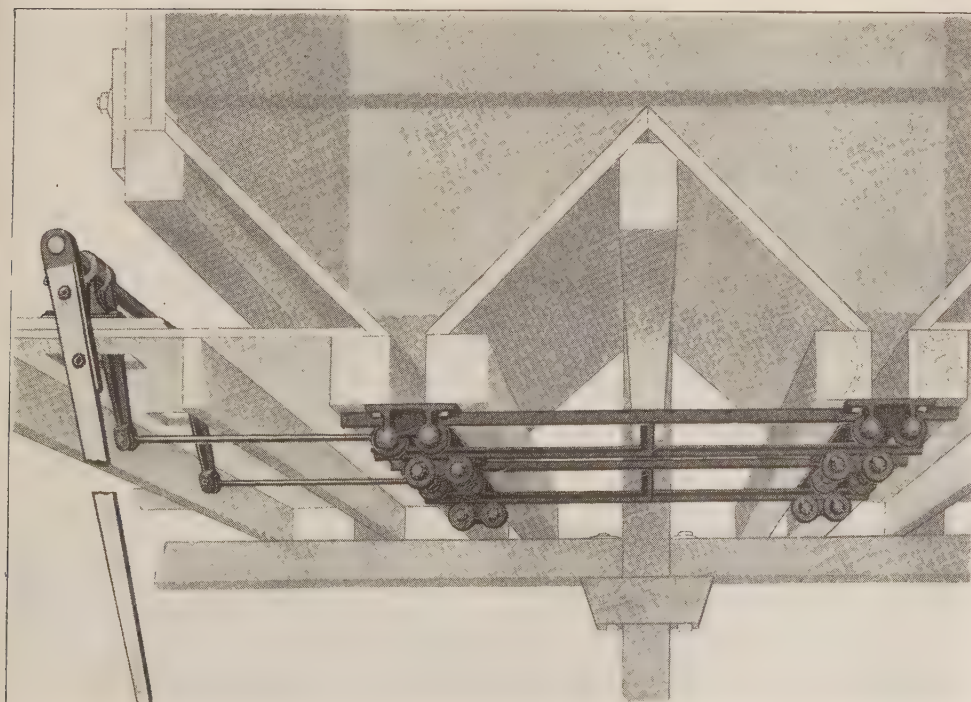
THE NORTH AMERICAN EXPORT Grain Ass'n has been informed that the Liverpool and District Millers' Ass'n refuses to accept any further contracts "freight to be prepaid."

WHEN you have an elevator to sell, don't overlook the enterprising buyers who are advertising their wants in our "Elevators Wanted" column.

WE DO NOT believe the efforts of our own government to assist the agricultural class by lending of money to withhold grain from the market is sound, for the reason that the interest rate on such money is a burden and in the case of corn the cost of cribbing a considerable item, with no definite assurance that the "pot at the end of the rainbow" will be found to actually contain gold. As a matter of fact such practices have a tendency to alienate the sympathies of other classes that are equally hard put to it by reason of present adverse conditions.—Ichtertz & Watson.



Plan and Sectional Drawing of Old Style Garner Bottom.



Saw-Tooth Garner Bottom with Roller Bearing Slide Valves.

ELLIS DRIERS

× ×

When you purchase an Ellis Drier you are also buying 24 years of experience in Grain Drier construction. That should be ample assurance to you that the article has exceptional merit. But we would much prefer to show you the actual machine. You will then be able to appreciate what we are trying to convince you of—namely, that the Ellis Drier is an exceptional machine and one which has no counterpart on the market today.

× ×

THE ELLIS DRIER CO.
Roosevelt Road and Talman Ave.
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

CIFER CODES

Use a good Telegraph Cipher Code, Prevent Errors, Reduce the Cost of Sending Messages and Prevent Contents Becoming Known to Agents.

Universal Grain Code, the most complete code published for the use of grain dealers and millers. Its use will reduce your tolls one-half. Its 150 pages contain 14,910 code words for grain trade terms and expressions; no two near enough alike to cause confusion. Bond paper, flexible leather, \$3.00; Book paper, board cover, \$1.50.

Robinson Cipher Code, revised, with 1912 and 1917 Supplements for domestic grain business. Bound in flexible leather, price \$2.25; cloth, \$1.75.

A. B. C. Improved 5th Edition, contains a complete set of five letter code words for every expression in the former edition. Any two of these words may be combined and sent as one word, reducing telegraph tolls 50 per cent. Price in English, \$18.00.

Miller's Code (1917), for milling and flour trades, 3½x6 inches, 77 pages, \$2.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code, most popular and simplest code for export trade. Bound in red leather, third grain edition, 413 pages, size 7x9½ inches, \$15.00; fourth edition, for grain, stocks, bonds and general merchandise, 160 pages, 6¼x9 inches, \$15.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code, for provision and grain trade. 145 pages, bound in flexible leather, \$2.00.

Your Name in gilt letters stamped on front cover of any of the above books for 35 cents extra. Any code upon short notice.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street,

Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Court Decisions

Measure of Damages for Failure to Deliver.—The measure of damages, where the delivery date within which delivery must be made has been postponed by the parties, is the difference between the contract price of the goods and their market value at such postponed date of delivery.—*Sussman, Wormser & Co. v. Sea Food Co.* Supreme Court of Mississippi, 90 South, 117.

Co-operative Insurance.—The lien provided by Ky. St. Supp. 1918, § 712, upon the property of a member of a co-operative insurance company to secure payment of legal assessment which may be made upon such members, is a statutory lien, which exists although there may be no provision for it made in the actual insurance contract.—*Dalzell v. Bourbon County Board of Education.* Court of Appeals of Kentucky, 235 S. W. 360.

Profits in Resale Cannot Be Included in Damages.—The measure of damages for breach of a contract of sale is ordinarily the difference in the value of the property in the condition in which it was required to be under the contract and its actual value, and, there being nothing to warrant the application of a different rule, damages accruing to the purchaser under a contract of resale cannot be charged against the seller.—*N. Y. C. R. Co. v. Freedman.* Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, 133 N. E. 101.

Superintending Director an "Employee".—Under Workmen's Compensation Act, as amended by Laws 1917, c. 103, pt. 4, § 1, 1a (Vernon's Ann. Civ. St. Supp. 1918, arts. 5246-82, 5246-83), defining "employee" as one in the service of another under a contract of hire, and excluding corporate officers and directors, one injured in the performance of his duties as superintendent and head miller, who is subject to discharge, and receives a monthly salary, is not excluded from the benefits of the act, though he is also director of the corporation conducting the mill; the language of statute not being plain, but open to construction.—*Millers Mut. Casualty Co. v. Hoover.* Commission of Appeals of Texas, 235 S. W. 863.

Time Limit on Suits for Delay.—In an action for the loss of goods shipped under a B/L requiring suits to be brought within two years and one day after the expiration of a reasonable time for delivery, the trial court's finding that a reasonable time for delivery would surely be considerably less than six months must be construed as allowing six months when no other time was specifically named. The rights of the parties to a contract for the shipment of goods under the uniform bill of lading must be determined on the basis of the B/L as it stood when the contract was made, notwithstanding any subsequent change therein by the Interstate Commerce Commission.—*Humphrey-Cornell Co. v. Hines.* Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, 115 Atl. 561. [This shipment was made before the Cummins Amendment went into effect.]

Resale Price Fixing Must Not Prevent Competition.—A system of merchandising employed by a manufacturer of food and other products, under which distributors of its products not maintaining the resale price fixed by it were subject to be reported to it by special agents or other dealers, and to be enrolled upon a list of price cutters, to whom goods would not be sold until their records were cleared by means of satisfactory assurances that they would not resell the goods, except at suggested prices, and would refuse to sell to distributors who did not maintain such prices, held to so prevent competition as to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to order a discontinuance of the practice of reporting the names of dealers not observing resale prices and enrolling their names on lists of undesirable purchasers, etc., employing salesmen or agents to report dealers not observing such resale prices, etc., utilizing numbers and symbols marked on cases containing its products, with a view to ascertaining the names of dealers not observing its prices, or utilizing any other equivalent co-operative means of accomplishing the maintenance of prices fixed by it.—*Federal Trade Commission v. Beech Nut Packing Co.* Supreme Court of the United States, 42 Sup. Ct. Rep. 150.

Arbitration.—A charge that an award was binding on all parties as to all matters contained therein, with an explanation that, if the jury found that items included in defendant's counterclaims were not contained in the terms of arbitration as submitted to the arbitrators, they should deduct the amount due the defendant thereon from the amount of the award, was as favorable to the defendant as the law will permit, and was not erroneous.—*Hooper v. Pennick.* Supreme Court of Oregon, 202 Pac. 743.

Damages for Defects in Prior Shipments Not Provable as Payment for Goods Sought to Be Replevied.—In view of Code, § 4164, buyer of car of hay could not refuse to pay sight draft attached to B/L and bring replevin for such carload, alleging ownership thereof by purchase, and detention because of dispute as to amount due, and recover by proving as part of the purchase price paid by him an unliquidated claim for damages for poor quality of previous shipments to him for which he had paid defendant.—*Droge Elevator Co. v. Jackson.* Supreme Court of Iowa, 185 N. W. 563.

Purchase of wheat for interstate transportation held interstate commerce though wheat was to be delivered within the state.—The purchase of wheat in Kentucky for delivery on board cars at a point in Kentucky was interstate commerce where the buyer in continuance of its earlier practice was purchasing the grain for shipment to its mill in Tennessee, and hence Ky. St. 1915, § 571, prescribing the conditions on which foreign corporations may do business in Kentucky, was invalid as to such transaction.—*Dahnke-Walker Milling Co. v. C. T. Bondurant.* Supreme Court of the United States, 42 Sup. Ct. Rep. 106.

Seed Label Must State Approximate Percentage of Germination.—Under Laws Okl. 1919, c. 138, § 4, label on containers of garden seed must state the approximate germination, and a seller of seed violates such statute by labeling it either 1 per cent or 10 per cent germination when in fact the germination is 80 per cent or 90 per cent. Altho the word "viable" as used in a label on a container of seed has the same meaning as the word "germination" as used in Laws Okl. 1919, c. 138, § 4, the statute requires the use of the word "germination."—*Whitehurst v. D. M. Ferry & Co.* U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, 276 Fed. 18.

Storage Must Be at Scheduled Rate.—It is not within the power of a railroad company and a shipper to agree for a shipment to be carried at a less rate than that prescribed by the state Railroad Commission or to transport freight free. Civ. Code 1910, § 2629; Central of Ga. Ry. Co. v. Willingham, 8 Ga. App. 817, 70 S. E. 199. Nor can any railroad company make any charge for storage of freight greater than that fixed by the commission for each particular storage, or discriminate, directly or indirectly, by means of rebate or any other device, in such charges between persons. Civ. Code 1910, § 2651; *Jelks v. P. & R. Ry. Co.*, 14 Ga. App. 96, 80 S. E. 216; *Bewley-Darst Coal Co. v. W. & A. R. Co.*, 17 Ga. App. 464, 87 S. E. 702.—*Sipple v. Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co.* Court of Appeals of Georgia, 110 S. E. 39.

Bank Accepting Draft Liable to Owner.—Where bank accepts bill of exchange for collection, and not merely for transmission, a correspondent to which it forwards the bill of exchange for collection is the agent merely of such bank, and not the agent of the owner, and the bank is liable to the owner for the acts of such correspondent, but, where the bill of exchange is delivered by owner to bank merely for the purpose of transmitting it for collection, the first bank by which it is accepted for collection becomes the agent of and liable to the owner.—*Columbia Overseas Corp. v. Banco Nacional Ultramarino.* Supreme Court of New York, 191 N. Y. Supp. 85.

Bank Holding Draft Held to Be Owner of Grain.—Where a purchaser orders from a seller grain which is consigned by the seller to itself, with a memorandum on the B/L to notify the purchaser, and contemporaneously the seller draws a draft on the purchaser for the price of the grain, payable to a bank, to which is attached the B/L indorsed by the seller, or in blank, and deposits with the bank the draft with B/L attached, and the amount of the deposit is credited to the depositor's general account, the bank becomes the purchaser of the draft with B/L attached, and the owner of the grain represented thereby. Where, in the case above stated, the bank presents the draft, with the B/L, to the purchaser of the grain and demands payment, and the purchaser refuses to pay the draft or to deliver the grain on demand, the bank has the right to bring an action of trover against the purchaser and to demand a verdict for the amount of the draft, with 7 per cent interest, where the amount is not more than the highest proved value of the grain between the date of the conversion and the trial.—*O'Neill Mfg. Co. v. Woodley*, 118 Ga. 116, 44 S. E. 980; *Milltown Lumber Co. v. Carter*, 5 Ga. App. 353, 63 S. E. 270.—*Southern Flour & Grain Co. v. Central Tex. Exchange Nat. Bank.* Court of Appeals of Georgia, 109 S. E. 635.

THE JAPANESE rice crop of 1921, according to the latest estimate of the Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan, was 54,000,000 koku, or about 276,000,000 bus., compared with 63,500,000 koku, or about 325,000,000 bus. in 1920. The estimate is smaller than that made in the latter part of November by about 2,500,000 bus.

An Inquiry is Not an Offer.

Lester Stone & Co., of Clovis, N. Mex., plaintiffs, v. Nicholls-Loomis Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., defendants, before Arbitration Com'te No. 5 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of H. C. Gamage, Dick O'Bannon and L. C. McMurtry.

This case arises over one car bulk No. 3 or better kafir corn sold by plaintiff to defendant on Nov. 10, 1920, at \$2.17 per hundred delivered Los Angeles, Cal., destination weights and grades, for shipment within five days. Confirmations were exchanged, terms and specifications agreeing.

The following telegrams passed between parties to the contract:
Nicholls Loomis Co.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Can you cancel car kafir; may be unable ship this week.

Lester Stone & Co.
Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 19, 1920.
3:11 P.

Lester Stone & Co.,
Clovis, N. M.

Accept cancellation car kafir.

Nicholls Loomis Co. 4:35 P.
On Nov. 20, 1920, car 36003 S. P. was shipped by plaintiff to defendant who refused to handle same claiming contract covering this car was canceled so far as they (defendants) were concerned.

Defendants further claim that plaintiffs wire of Nov. 18 reading as follows: "Can you cancel car of kafir; may be unable ship this week," was an offer of cancellation which was accepted by them (defendants) on Nov. 19 by their wire reading: "Accept cancellation car kafir."

It is the opinion of this com'te that the intent of plaintiff's wire of Nov. 18 was to seek information as to the position of defendant in regard to a cancellation and was not a direct offer of cancellation. Further that regardless of the interpretation of the wording of plaintiff's message, which was filed at 1:35 p. m. Nov. 18, 1920, they (plaintiffs) were not obligated to abide by any offer that may have been conveyed by this message by reason of the fact that defendant's reply was not filed until 3:11 p. m. the following day, thereby leaving the contract unaltered and in effect on Nov. 20, the day the car was shipped and invoiced to fill the sale.

Send us RAILROAD CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION

Send in Claims of Every Description
No Collection—No Pay

Don't Overlook

Delay, Shortage, Decline in Market
and Deterioration Claims

Over 8100 Railroad Claims Collected
in 1920.

The Security Adjustment Co., Inc.
1132-1156 Builders Exchange Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

References: Any bank, mercantile agency, commission firm or the edito of this publication.

Supply Trade

Th' feller that don't advertise may know his business, but nobody else does.—Abe Martin.

Chicago, Ill.—The Howe Scale Co. of Ill. has reduced its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$50,000.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Gustave Lagerquist, for many years engaged in elevator building, died recently.

While business is on the up grade a lot of sand is needed to keep the wheels from slipping. Advertising is the sand of business.

Wichita, Kan.—An agreeable harmony of color greets the fortunate recipient of the White Star Co.'s calendar, the two youthful travelers thereon depicted being well worth a place on any office wall.

Chicago, Ill.—The Weller Mfg. Co. has prepared complete plans for the installation of its truck dump. All metal parts for the dump are supplied by the Weller company, and the blue prints furnished enable the elevator builder to install a dump at small cost.

Maroa, Ill.—Boss Air Blast Car Loaders are very thoroughly described in catalog No. 22 of the Maroa Mfg. Co. Elevator operators who have been accustomed to inhaling quantities of dust when loading cars, will be much interested in this catalog, as it shows them the best means of loading without getting into the dust.

"The matter of building is of the highest industrial and economic importance to the community," says Walter Drew, who adds that "union control in the building industry is a record of a struggle for power and when secured, that power has been used for selfish exploitation of the public. It is for the community to take the initiative in putting conditions in the building industry upon a better basis and to insist that its rights be recognized and respected both by the contractors and the unions. Impress upon the builder that in any effort to bring about better conditions and the observance of sound principles, he will be upheld and supported."

"The whole conception of labor unionism in the printing industry can be expressed in the word 'waste.' The report of the Herbert Hoover Commission—a Committee of the American Engineering Council appointed by Mr. Hoover—which made a survey of the printing industry," says The Shield, "found that labor's responsibility for waste is notably less in the independent open shops because of freedom from restrictions imposed by the unions. In the closed union print shop, the least productive and least talented union printer earns the same as one of the most brilliant ability. A part of each dollar paid in wages by a unionized plant, instead of buying talent, brains and ambitious effort, is seized as a tithe by outside union dictators who have no equity or responsibility in the industry."

Hearings on the Pittsburgh Plus plan of computing steel prices were begun Jan. 30 at Milwaukee, Wis., by the Federal Trade Commission. The plan involves the practice in use in the steel trade of figuring prices at mills distant from Pittsburgh, Pa., on the basis of the Pittsburgh price for steel plus the freight from Pittsburgh to the point of destination. Much opposition has been voiced to this practice and a determined effort is being made to have it abolished. That western industry is heavily penalized by the prevailing "Pittsburgh plus" practice in the steel trade, and that the penalty is considerably higher than has been suspected, was charged at the opening hearing of the "Pittsburgh plus" case here before John W. Bennett, examiner for the Federal Trade Commission.

ONLY 11 grain markets, to Feb. 5, had been designated by the Sec'y of Agriculture as "contract" markets.

ROUMANIAN production of wheat in 1921 was 76,977,000 bus.; of corn, 99,036,000 bus.; barley, 49,558,000 bus.; oats, 62,211,000 bus.; and rye, 8,858,000 bus., compared with wheat, 70,350,000 bus.; corn, 92,952,000 bus.; barley, 63,203,000 bus.; oats, 54,342,000 bus.; and rye, 11,168,000 bus. in 1920.

Treatment of Grain Bins for Control of Insects.

By Fred D. Butcher, Extension Entomologist, Iowa State College.

Thruout northwestern Iowa this past October and November, there was a general complaint of insects in oat bins. The more than one insect was found, they were all classed as "bran bugs." I investigated samples from farmers' bins and from elevators and found three kinds of insects generally present. Two of these were beetles and the third was a small Psocid louse, a close relative of our common book louse.

The grain beetles look very much alike and are about 1/6 of an inch long, brown in color, and have a very hard covering. The young of these beetles were seldom found, but are about 1/8 of an inch long and grayish or brownish in color.

The louse is much smaller than either of the beetles and instead of being long and slender, is almost circular. It is slightly grayish in color, and some have so little color as to appear almost transparent.

These insects, the two grain beetles and the louse, are general chaff feeders, and seldom work on whole grain, tho when present in large numbers may do so. They do not do the damage done by the grain weevil which completely destroys the grain it attacks. In large numbers they have the effect of making the grain grade "Buggy" or "sample" and hence are important.

It is difficult successfully to combat these insects when they get into the grain and it is much better to keep them out. Several different methods have been tried for treating grain in the bins, but only two of them are really successful. These two are fumigating with carbon bisulfid and heating to 125° F. for six hours. Unfortunately, very few elevators have a heating plant which will maintain this temperature for the required length of time and owing to a clause in fire insurance policies, an elevator can not be fumigated with carbon bisulfid and the insurance stay in force. We can not successfully use hydrocyanic acid gas, another common fumigant, because it does not penetrate the grain. Carbon tetrachloride, a chemical which some advised using last fall, proves disappointing as it only stupefies the insects for a short time.

Another chemical which is being experimented with gives hopes of proving successful in the treatment of grain in bins. Until it does so, or something else is introduced, we find it necessary to take measures to prevent infestation in the bins. This can be done most successfully by treating the empty bins to kill any insects left in them.

Three common things can be used, kerosene, lime and sulfur. Kerosene is probably the best and in cases where the bins will not be used for several days and thus the danger tainting the grain removed, I would advise using it. To treat a bin with kerosene spray it over all the chaff left in the bin and into all the cracks. Make sure that all the chaff gets its share of the spray and the treatment will be a success. Sulfur or lime is almost as good but more difficult to use. It must be scattered over the floor and by using a stiff broom swept well into all the corners and cracks, leaving the powder filling all the cracks and the loose chaff well coated with it.

I feel sure that it will more than pay to treat all bins in which insects were found the past fall, and the above methods are neither expensive nor dangerous.

Fertilizer Industry Prefers Established Dealers.

Chas. H. MacDowell, pres. the National Fertilizer Ass'n, in a recent address on the effect of agricultural depression on the fertilizer industry, said that the further lowering of the unit cost of farm production is the first problem to be solved in getting agriculture stabilized and on a profitable basis.

In explaining something of the method of conducting the fertilizer business, Mr. MacDowell said:

"The fertilizer industry has been going thru serious times. The farmer is its only customer. His buying power is its buying power. It prospers only as he prospers.

"The bulk of the fertilizer consumed is placed thru dealers, altho a considerable tonnage is purchased co-operatively or directly by carlot users. Co-operative buying has in many instances discouraged the merchant and reduced substantially the amount of fertilizer used. The industry feels that, as far as possible, goods should be sold thru merchants, who can best serve both the farmer and manufacturer and thus reduce the cost of distribution."

THE War Finance Corporation made advances for agricultural and livestock purposes totaling \$11,095,000 during the week ending Jan. 28.

BONCAR

(Re'g)

The Weevil Destroyer SAFE and SANE!

Write for literature and prices.

Weevil Dept.

HEIL CHEMICAL CO.

210 So. 4th Street St. Louis, Mo.

HESS

GRAIN DRIERS CONDITIONERS

Moisture Testers and Accessories

DOCKAGE SIEVES and SCALES

EMERSON KICKERS

Grain Testing and Sampling Apparatus

Write for free booklet.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

907 Tacoma Building
CHICAGO

ACCOUNT
BOOKS

FOR SALE BY
Grain Dealers Journal
CHICAGO

Fire Losses of the Grain Dealers Mutual.

The fire losses of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co. during 1921 numbered 122 and aggregated \$366,442, against 80 fires during 1920 with losses amounting to \$197,460. This company strives to determine the cause of each fire in hope of assisting its policyholders to correct known fire hazards and reduce the losses.

Lightning and locomotive sparks continue a strong lead of all the known causes, and this of itself should be enough to induce all elevator owners to equip their plants with lightning rods and fireproof roofs, but the insurance companies guarantee them a reduction in insurance cost of ten cents a hundred for standard lightning rods and fifty cents for roofs of fireproof material, so that protection against these two known hazards can be obtained without cost to the property owner.

The various causes of the 122 elevator fires occurring in the property covered by this company during 1921 and the resulting losses are classified as follows:

LOSS RECORD—ELEVATORS AND MILLS, 1921.

Unknown—	
Interior hazard (15).....	\$120,785.99
Presumably leg fires (2).....	14,973.85
	\$135,759.84
Lightning (15).....	40,048.73
Cob Burners and Cob Houses—	
Started in cob pile in boiler room (1).....	7,489.36
Wrench going through sheller (1).....	7,687.57
Cob house (1).....	7,000.00
Spontaneous combustion in cobs (2).....	253.19
Cob burner set fire to cob spout (1).....	19.75
Burning shucks fired cob pile (1).....	103.87
	\$ 22,553.74
Flues and Stoves—	
Defective flue (1).....	5,000.00
Stoves (2).....	6,516.92
Wind blew stovepipe down (1).....	300.00
Oil stove used in cream testing (1).....	8,200.00
	\$ 20,016.92
Electrical Hazard—	
Defective wiring (1).....	\$ 367.84
High voltage wire contact with roof (1).....	14.78
Overloaded motor (2).....	210.53
Short circuit (1 plugged fuses) (4).....	4,872.94
Dirty motor (1).....	232.77
Sparks from motor (1).....	455.52
Generator (1).....	No claim
	\$ 6,154.38
Incendiary (5).....	\$ 16,338.55
Exposure—	
Locomotive spark fired exposing bldg. (1).....	\$ 4,790.73
Exposure from mercantile bldg. (1).....	47.57
Exposure from burning elvts. (3).....	73.48
	\$ 4,911.78
Locomotive sparks (13).....	29,328.79
Thawing water pipes (1).....	No claim
Spontaneous combustion in coal (3).....	438.98
Spontaneous combustion other than coal (2) (1 in binder twine).....	41.92
Smoking (2).....	880.16
	\$ 1,135.04
Machines and Machinery—	
Dust collector (1).....	\$ 11.75
Metal in wheat scourer (1).....	121.62
Metal in roll (5).....	666.16
Roll brush out of alignment (1).....	335.51
	\$ 1,135.04
Friction—	
Rope drive on casing (1).....	\$ 51.27
Overheated drive pulleys (1).....	1,555.37
Hot bearing on upright shaft (1).....	67.50
Hot bearings on main shaft (1).....	16,431.99
Hot bearing on truck dump (1).....	6,513.96
Elevator stand (6).....	23,535.65
	\$ 48,155.74
Gasoline Engine—	
Exhaust pot (1).....	\$ 3.20
Leaky pump (1).....	50.00
Engine in dusty location (1).....	1,344.69
Backfire (1).....	11,523.36
	\$ 12,921.25
Mischievous boys (1).....	104.73
Grain Drier—	
Wood lodging in drier column (1).....	\$ 153.77
Dust under coils (2).....	32.81
	\$ 186.58
Explosions—	
Dust (1).....	\$ 207.05
Lighted match in flour bin (1).....	5,005.40
	\$ 5,212.45

Automobiles and Motor Trucks—	
Truck in driveway (1).....	\$ 5,651.14
Shaft thru bin (1).....	200.00
Tramps (3).....	20,064.22
	\$370,104.94
Gross loss, 122 fires.....	\$370,104.94
Salvage, 1920 losses.....	3,662.93

Net losses paid, 1921.....\$366,442.01
ELEVATOR FIRES FOR 19 YEARS.

	No.	Percent.	Amount.
Locomotive sparks.....	122	11.27	\$ 260,258.32
Lightning.....	267	24.65	147,162.55
Friction.....	137	12.65	423,741.21
Power house & power.....	96	8.86	254,162.23
Exposure.....	99	9.14	124,519.91
Incendiary.....	30	2.77	118,816.05
Unknown.....	134	12.37	538,325.55
Spontan's combustion.....	67	6.19	107,231.57
Tramps.....	15	1.39	48,388.88
Electrical hazard.....	17	1.57	26,709.52
Flues and stoves.....	33	3.05	67,214.23
Lighting (other than electric).....	1	.09	20,000.00
Railroad accident.....	2	.18	4,508.96
Grain drier.....	4	.37	8,077.75
Careless smoking.....	6	.55	12,241.23
Explosions in building.....	4	.37	24,861.74
Cob burner and cob house.....	7	.65	22,553.74
Automobiles and motor trucks.....	1	.09	5,651.14
Miscellaneous.....	41	3.79	54,244.30
	1083		\$2,268,668.88

CLASSIFICATION.

Number of fires since organization.....	1,083
Losses—Total to whole number of losses.....	38.32%
Losses—Partial to whole number of losses.....	48.11%
Losses—Number claims to whole number of losses.....	13.57%

KIND OF POWER USED.

Steam.....	28.26%
Gasoline.....	50.69%
Horse.....	.37%
Water.....	.92%
Electric.....	12.74%
No power.....	7.02%

TIME OF DAY WHEN FIRES OCCURRED.

Daylight—7 a. m. to 7 p. m.....	42.29%
Night—7 p. m. to 7 a. m.....	47.74%
No time given.....	9.97%

Put out by use of barrels of brine and buckets, 21 fires with claims of \$1,926.39. Amount at risk on property saved, \$244,000. During the nineteen years this makes 6.93% of fires occurring put out by use of barrels and buckets on which there was a liability of \$910,858 with only a nominal loss paid.

In addition, this year two fires were put out by the use of standpipe and hose with claims of \$864.45. Amount at risk, \$22,830.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—L. S. Mohr has been elected president of the Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., succeeding William H. Waggoner, who died recently.

PROOFS of loss have been filed by the Underwriters Grain Ass'n with the company which wrote the \$500,000 of explosion insurance on the Calumet Terminal Elevator of the C. & N. W. Ry., in Chicago, which was damaged by a dust explosion last March. Negotiations to attempt a compromise have been in progress for some time, but no conclusion has been reached. The proofs of loss were filed to protect the rights of the companies which wrote the straight fire policies, all rights in the explosion insurance having been subrogated to the fire companies by the Armour Grain Co., operators of the elevator.

Insurance Notes.

THE CONTROVERSY between the insurance dep'ts of Missouri, Indiana and Illinois appears to be moving toward settlement, conferences having been held in an effort to reach an understanding and an agreement.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Suit has been filed by the Milwaukee Seed Co. against three fire insurance companies for loss alleged to have been sustained when a fire occurred in its plant Nov. 15, 1920. It is claimed the companies have not paid the amounts for which they are liable under the policies.

A SUIT by the Fort Worth Grain & Elevator Co. against the German Alliance Insurance Co. to recover on an insurance policy for damages resulting from a fire Oct. 27, 1914, has resulted in a verdict awarding the plaintiff \$14,823. The insurance company contended that the Fort Worth Grain & Elevator Co. had violated certain terms of the policy, but this contention was not upheld.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Integrity Mutual Casualty Co. has withdrawn from Virginia, Wisconsin, Maryland and Pennsylvania, reinsuring its business in those states with the Security Mutual Casualty Co. The reason given for the action is that only a small amount of business had been done in the states named, and this at a relatively high expense. In seeking to reduce the expense ratio, those states were chosen for elimination that were a drain on the company.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The local ass'n of insurance agents at a recent meeting adopted a resolution favoring dissolution of the Underwriters Grain Ass'n at the close of its fiscal year, and asking the participating companies to bring about such a dissolution. A com'te was appointed to confer with a similar com'te of the Wisconsin Ass'n of Insurance Agents and it is expected that the matter will be taken up with organizations in other cities and states where there is large grain storage capacity.

THE KANSAS insurance dep't has announced a general revision of fire insurance rates. On some lines of business, lower rates are ordered, while on others the new rates are higher. This followed an order of the Missouri dep't directing the fire insurance companies to reduce their rates 15% in that state, and the companies have stated their purpose to check the rate statistics of both Kansas and Missouri in an effort to show they are incorrect.

CHICAGO, ILL.—At the annual meeting of the Underwriters Laboratories Feb. 6 the following officers were elected: Pres., W. H. Merrill; vice-pres., Dana Pierce, New York, and A. R. Small, Chicago; sec'y, D. B. Anderson; treas., L. B. Headen. Considerable additions were made to plant and equipment during the year. The labeling and inspection services of the laboratories are now operating in 4,205 factories in 429 different lines. There are now five different bodies of experts to which reports of the test work done at the Chicago and New York laboratories are submitted. These are known as the fire council, electrical council, and burglary protection council. Aircraft work is also being undertaken.

Fire Barrels That Will Not Freeze at 55° Below Zero



Our 50 gallon Metal Fire Barrels will save you any worry. Complete with 3 buckets hung on hooks and submerged in anti-freeze solution ready for instant use.

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Grain values reported monthly affords full protection.

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E. H. MORELAND, Secretary

MILL MUTUAL SERVICE

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Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

was organized and is maintained by the Mill Mutual Fire Insurance Companies listed below that those insuring with the Mill Mutuals may have the best possible expert service.

Millers National Insurance Company,
Chicago, Ill.

Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Canton, Ohio

Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Lansing, Mich.

Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa

The Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Texas Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas

Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Association,
Alton, Illinois

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President Geo. A. WELLS, Secretary

Write for Information Regarding Short Term Grain Insurance

Under \$500 or total—Which

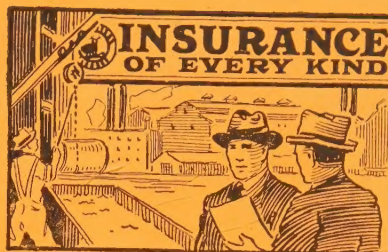
Our records show that elevator fires are under \$500, or they are total. Where they are kept under \$500 proper fire fighting equipment is maintained. Are your barrels and buckets and other extinguishers in shape for the winter, or if a fire breaks out in your plant, will it mean a total loss?

G. R. McCOTTER
Western Manager
Omaha, Nebraska



G. A. McCOTTER
Secretary
Indianapolis, Ind.

Fire Explosion Windstorm Automobile



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Hartford Mill and Elevators Underwriters and Engineers

are not simply insurance men—they are more—they are service men who study your needs with an idea of removing hidden dangers which, if not corrected, may cause you heavy loss through fire and explosion. They fit your insurance to the hazards of your business. Should loss come you will get just indemnity from The Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

*For detailed information
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Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

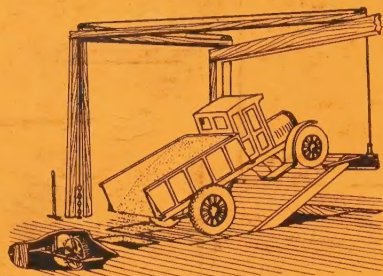
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To begin with, the purchase price of the Bird Auto-Truck Dump is very reasonable. When it comes to installation, nothing could be more simple. Some elevators make their own installations. There is no expensive excavation, concrete work nor alterations in the pit.

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